

## पर्यटन धोरण - २००६

महाराष्ट्र शासन

### पर्यटन व सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग

मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२, दिनांक १६ डिसेंबर २००६

निर्णय क्रमांक एमटीसी - २००५/२/प्र.क्र. १७२/पर्यटन

- वाचा. —** (१) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - १०९१/प्र.क्र. ४०९/पर्यटन, दि. ३०.११.१९९३.  
 (२) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - १०९७/प्र.क्र. ८५२/पर्यटन, दि. २६.८.१९९७.  
 (३) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - ०३९९/प्र.क्र. २०१/पर्यटन, दि. ७.४.१९९९.  
 (४) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - ०३९९/प्र.क्र. १४२/पर्यटन, दि. ८.७.१९९९.  
 (५) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - २०००/प्र.क्र. २४२/पर्यटन, दि. ३१.७.२०००.  
 (६) शा.नि., गृ.वि. (पर्यटन) क्रमांक एमटीसी - २००१/प्र.क्र. २३/पर्यटन, दि. १६.११.२००२.

### प्रस्तावना

पर्यटन हे आर्थिक विकासाचे एक प्रमुख साधन म्हणून आता ओळखले जाऊ लागले आहे. पर्यटनक्षमतेचा विकास करून अनेक देशांनी आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कायापालट केला आहे. अत्यंत कुशल ते अकुशल रोजगारांची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निर्मिती करण्याची क्षमता पर्यटनात आहे.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सध्या संक्रमणावस्थेतून जात आहे. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या वार्षिक ८ ते १० टक्के विकासदरामुळे भारत हे परकीय थेट गुंतवणूकदारांचे दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे आकर्षण केंद्र बनले आहे. त्याचे प्रतिबिंब पर्यटन क्षेत्रामध्येही पडत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

एखाद्या प्रदेशाचा आर्थिक चेहरा-मोहरा बदलण्याची क्षमता पर्यटन क्षेत्रात आहे. सुनियोजित पर्यटन विकासाचे अनेक लाभ आहेत. पर्यटनाला उत्तेजन देण्याने लोकांना प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष असे फायदे होऊ शकतील. पर्यटनविकासामुळे एखाद्या प्रदेशातील स्थानिक जनसमूहाला मिळणारे काही प्रत्यक्ष फायदे असे. —

- पर्यटन व आतिथ्य क्षेत्रातील रोजगाराच्या संधी,
- खाजगी उद्योगांचा विकास,
- सुधारित राहणीमान,
- सामाजिक उत्थान व सुधारित जीवनस्तर,
- दर्जेदार शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण,
- पर्यावरण समतोल,
- परकीय चलनातील उत्पन्न.

पर्यटन विकासांमुळे एखाद्या प्रदेशातील स्थानिक जनसमूहाला होणारे अप्रत्यक्ष फायदे असे. —

- पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास — वीज, पाणी, स्वच्छता, रुग्णालये, रस्ते इ.,
- स्थानिक मालाला बाजारपेठेची उपलब्धता,
- पायाभूत सुविधा क्षेत्रात रोजगार,
- वाढत्या उत्पन्नामुळे आर्थिक उन्नती.

### महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटनक्षमता

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र व लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील तिसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे मोठे राज्य आहे. भारताच्या पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावर असलेल्या या राज्याला ७२० कि.मी. लांबीची हिरवीगार कोकण किनारपट्टी लाभली आहे. पश्चिम घाट तसेच सद्दाद्री पर्वताच्या रांगामध्ये अनेक गिरीस्थाने व सदाहरीत व घनदाट वने यांनी वेढलेली जलाशये आहेत. घनदाट वनसंपदा लाभलेला महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ हा प्रदेश अनेक वन्य जीवांचे अभयारण्य व निसर्गोद्यान बनला आहे. अशा तऱ्हेने महाराष्ट्रातील तिन्ही प्रदेशामध्ये भरपूर पर्यटन क्षमता उपलब्ध आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात पुरातन गुंफामधील मंदिरे ते चौपाट्या, पुरातन किल्ले व स्मारके, वने व वन्यजीवन वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण गिरीस्थाने, तीर्थस्थळे तसेच महोत्सव, कला व संस्कृती यांची समृद्ध परंपरा पर्यटकांची विपुल आकर्षणे आहेत. त्यामुळे "अमर्याद महाराष्ट्र" हे महाराष्ट्राच्या पर्यटनाचे घोषवाक्य ठरले आहे.

## पर्यटन - भारत

उशिरा सुरुवात होऊनही गेल्या पाच वर्षांत भारतात पर्यटनाची झपाट्याने वाढ झाली आहे. भारतामध्ये येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांच्या संख्येमध्ये २० ते २५ टक्क्यांनी वाढ होत असून पर्यटनामुळे मिळणाऱ्या परकीय चलनात सुमारे ४० टक्के वाढ होत आहे. "वर्ल्ड ट्रेव्हल ॲण्ड टुरिझम कौन्सिल" या संस्थेने भारताची गणना जगातील पहिल्या पाचातील सर्वात महत्वाचे पर्यटन केंद्र म्हणून केलेली असून "लोनली प्लॅनेट" या पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील अत्यंत नावाजलेल्या संस्थेने या मतास पुष्टी दिली आहे. येथील समृद्ध वारसा, व्यापार, संस्कृती, इतिहास तसेच येथील विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था यामुळे भारत हे पर्यटकांचे प्रमुख आकर्षण केंद्र बनला आहे. पर्यटक पर्यटन स्थळ म्हणून फ्रान्स, सिंगापूर व स्वित्झर्लंडपेक्षा भारतालाच पसंती देत असल्याचा निष्कर्ष "कॉन्डे नास्ट ट्रेव्हल" या प्रकाशनाने सर्वेक्षणांती काढलेला आहे.

## महाराष्ट्र

महाराष्ट्राला भेट देणाऱ्या पर्यटकांच्या संख्येत गेल्या दशकात वाढ झालेली असून ही संख्या सन १९९१ मधील दशकातील ४१.२९ लाखांवरून आता म्हणजे सन २००१ मध्ये ८४.८ लाखांवर पोहोचली आहे. तर मुंबईला भेट देणाऱ्या विदेशी पर्यटकांच्या सन १९९१ मधील ७० लाख या संख्येत सन २००१ मध्ये ८० लाख इतकी वाढ झालेली आहे. देशांतर्गत पर्यटनवाढीचे श्रेय सातत्याने वाढत असलेला मध्यमवर्ग, खर्च करण्याजोग्या उत्पन्नातील वाढ, सुधारित सोयी, नागरी कुटुंबावरील भर, पर्यटनस्थळांना जोडणाऱ्या मुलभूत सुविधा यांना देता येईल. मुंबईला भेट देणारे सर्वच पर्यटक उर्वरित महाराष्ट्रात जात नाहीत. विदेशी पर्यटकांपैकी काही पर्यटक "भारताचे प्रवेशद्वार" म्हणून मुंबईला येऊन येथून देशात अन्यत्र जातात. या पर्यटकांना महाराष्ट्राकडे व आपल्या राज्यातील विविध पर्यटनस्थळांकडे आकर्षित करण्याची आवश्यकता असून तसे करण्यास वावही आहे.

## पुढील पाच वर्षांसाठी कृती-आराखडा

वरील उद्दिष्टे तसेच सन २०२५ पर्यंतची दीर्घकालीन उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी पुढील पाच वर्षांत खालील कृती-आराखडा अंमलात आणला जाईल.

### १. पर्यटकांसाठी पर्यटनस्थळी पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास

निवास व्यवस्था, खाद्यगृहे, स्वच्छतागृहे, माहिती केंद्र इ. विविध प्रकारच्या पर्यटन सुविधा सर्व पर्यटनस्थळी विकसित करण्यात येतील. यासाठी प्रस्तावित सवलत योजनेमुळे पर्यटनाशी निगडित कार्ये व पायाभूत सुविधा विकास कार्यातील खाजगी सहभागाला प्रोत्साहन मिळेल. आठवडा अखेर जाण्यासारख्या महाराष्ट्रातील मोठ्या शहरांनजीकच्या पर्यटन स्थळांना पसंती दिली जाईल.

### २. पर्यटनस्थळे व सभोवतालच्या सुविधांशी जोडणी (Accessibility)

महाराष्ट्रातील विविध पर्यटनस्थळांकडे जाणारे रस्ते निश्चित करण्यात येतील. या रस्त्यांच्या (वाहतूकक्षमता व दर्जा याबाबतच्या) योग्यतेचा अभ्यास केला जाईल व पुढील विकासाचा विचार केला जाईल. रस्त्यांचा विकास करतांना सभोवतालच्या सुविधांचाही विकास केला जाईल.

याचबरोबर संबंधित विभाग तसेच मंत्रालयाबरोबरील समन्वयाद्वारे महत्वाच्या पर्यटनस्थळांशी रेल्वे व विमानसेवेच्या संलग्नतेचे सुदृढीकरण करण्यात येईल.

### ३. पर्यटनस्थळी पर्यटनविकास नियमावली

महत्वाच्या पर्यटनस्थळी/क्षेत्री विकास व नियंत्रणाच्या दृष्टीने मार्गदर्शक ठरावी अशी पर्यटनविकास नियमावली तयार करण्यात येईल.

### ४. शयन व न्याहरी व्यवस्थेचे सुदृढीकरण

शयन व न्याहरी व्यवस्थेमुळे (हॉटेल निवासव्यवस्था उपलब्ध नसलेल्या) दुर्गम ठिकाणी प्रवाशांना सोयी तर उपलब्ध होतातच शिवाय स्थानिक लोकांना त्यापासून उत्पन्नही मिळते. ग्रामीण जीवनपद्धती बदलचे आकर्षण तसेच ग्रामीण पर्यटनाचा उदय यामुळे शयन व न्याहरी व्यवस्था पर्यटक व स्थानिक जनता यांचे परस्पर हित साधण्याची उत्कृष्ट संधी उपलब्ध करून देते. ग्रामीण मायक्रोअर्थपुरवठा प्रकल्पांचा एक भाग म्हणून या पद्धतीचे सुदृढीकरण केले जाईल.

### ५. पर्यटनस्थळी मनोरंजन सुविधा

निवडक पर्यटनस्थळी लहान मुलांचे खेळ, अश्वारोहण, जलक्रीडा तसेच ध्वनी-प्रकाश योजना (शक्यतेवर आधारित) यासारख्या करमणुकीच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध केल्या जातील. पर्यटनस्थळी मनोरंजनाच्या व करमणुकीच्या सुविधांमुळे दिवसा येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांचे मुक्कामी पर्यटकांमध्ये रुपांतर करता येईल.

### ६. सार्वजनिक खाजगी भागीदारी

ज्यात सार्वजनिक व खाजगी भागीदाराची शक्यता आहे अशी विशिष्ट पर्यटनस्थळे व स्मारके निश्चित करण्यात येतील. अशा रितीने निश्चित केलेल्या स्मारकांसाठी रुपांतर योजना तयार करण्यात येईल. निवडक स्थळी आरामगृहांच्या (रिसॉर्टच्या) विकासाकरिता तसेच महोत्सवाच्या आयोजनाकरिता सार्वजनिक खाजगी भागीदारीची संकल्पना राबविली जाईल.

## ७. जागतिक वारसास्थळे

(अजिंठा, वेरुळ व एलिफंटा या) तीन जागतिक वारसास्थळांचे जतन व त्यांचा पर्यटनविकास बाह्य अर्थसहाय्याने होत आहे. छत्रपती शिवाजी टर्मिनस या नव्याने जाहीर केलेल्या स्थळाकडे विशेष लक्ष पुरविले जाईल. मुंबईतील पर्यटन आकर्षणांमधील एक म्हणून दर्शविण्याच्या दृष्टीने त्याचे जतन व पर्यटन यासाठी एक विस्तृत योजना तयार करण्यात येईल.

भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग, राज्य पुरातत्व संचालक इ. सारख्या संबंधित संस्थांच्या समन्वयाने जागतिक वारसास्थळ म्हणून अन्य योग्य स्मारके प्रस्तावित करण्यात येतील.

## ८. सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन

महाराष्ट्राच्या पर्यटनाचे एक अविभाज्य अंग म्हणून राज्याची समृद्ध संस्कृती व परंपरा, लोककला यातील वेगळेपणा दर्शविणाऱ्या बाबी शोधून काढल्या जातील व त्यांस उत्तेजन दिले जाईल.

राज्यातील लोककलांचा शोध घेऊन पर्यटनस्थळी लोकनृत्य व संगीताचे कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात येतील.

राज्य शासन राज्यातील कलाकारांचा शोध घेऊन पर्यटन माहिती फलकात अशा कलाकारांबाबतचा तपशील (नाव/कला/ नृत्यप्रकार/संपर्क तपशील इ.) नोंदवेल.

महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन-विकास महामंडळाची विश्रामगृहे / पर्यटनस्थळे याठिकाणी स्थानिक कला प्रकारांचा समावेश असणाऱ्या कार्यक्रमांचे आयोजन केले जाईल.

स्थानिक खाद्यपदार्थ शोधून महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन-विकास महामंडळाच्या विश्रामगृहात व अन्य ठिकाणी त्यांना उत्तेजन दिले जाईल. महाराष्ट्रातील विविध ठिकाणी त्या खाद्यपदार्थ महोत्सवाचे आयोजन केले जाईल.

अनेक वर्षांपासून स्थानिक परंपरा दर्शविणारे योजन / महोत्सव यांचा शोध घेण्यात येईल.

## ९. कला

महाराष्ट्रात अनेक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण हस्तकला असल्याने हस्तकला उद्योगाला चालना देण्यात येईल.

स्थानिककलांवर आधारीत उत्पादने विकसित करण्यासाठी एका डिझाईन एजन्सीची नेमणूक करणे.

या एजन्सीच्या शिफारसीच्या आधारे विविध उत्पादनांच्या विकासासाठी कलाकारांच्या प्रशिक्षणाचे आयोजन करणे.

ई-कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमातून राज्याच्या हस्तकला उद्योगाचा विकास करणे व त्याचे प्रचालन करणे.

विविध हस्तकलांच्या कलाकारांचा शोध घेतला जाईल. उत्पादनांच्या गुणवत्ततेचे मानकीकरण केले जाईल व ई-कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमातून त्यांचे पणन केले जाईल.

त्याचबरोबर हस्तकला उत्पादनांसाठी बाजारहाट यासारख्या सामुहिक विक्रीकेंद्राचे पणन पाठबळ पुरविले जाईल.

## १०. तिर्थक्षेत्र सर्किट

महाराष्ट्र हा ज्योतिर्लिंग, अष्टविनायक व शिर्डी, पंढरपूर, कोल्हापूर, शेगाव, रामटेक व तुळजापूर सारख्या अन्य प्रसिद्ध मंदिराकरिता ओळखला जातो. या तीर्थक्षेत्रांना जोडणारा तिर्थक्षेत्र सर्किट विकसित करता येईल.

अधिक पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करण्यासाठी व त्यांना पावित्र्यांचा अनुभव यावा यासाठी तिर्थक्षेत्रांच्या ठिकाणी पावित्र्य व स्वच्छता राखणे परमोच्च महत्त्वाचे आहे. एमआयएस. ७८९६/१८३०/प्र.क्र. ७८/९६/नवि-१८ या क्रमांकाच्या दि. १७ मे १९९६ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयान्वये तिर्थक्षेत्रे विकसित करण्याची जबाबदारी नगरविकास विभाग किंवा ग्रामीण विकास विभागावर सोपविण्यात आली आहे. सर्व तिर्थक्षेत्रांना सोयीस्कर होऊ शकेल असा एक आदर्श विकास नमूना तयार करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ नगरविकास विभागाला किंवा ग्रामीण विकास विभागाला सहाय्य करेल. तथापि, नगरविकास विभाग किंवा ग्रामीण विकास विभाग हा यासाठीचा जबाबदार विभाग असेल.

## ११. ग्रामीण पर्यटन

आपल्या राज्यात अस्तित्वात असलेले वैविध्य व राज्याची क्षमता लक्षात घेऊन ग्रामीण पर्यटन, कृषि पर्यटन व वाईन पर्यटनाचा विकास केला जाईल.

## १२. किल्ले / किल्ले सर्किटस

केवळ ऐतिहासिक महत्त्वासाठीच नव्हे तर त्यांच्या शिल्पसौष्ठवामुळे अमूल्य ठरलेल्या महाराष्ट्रातील किल्ल्यांची संख्या फार मोठी आहे. या किल्ल्यांचे जतन व दुरुस्ती करण्याची जबाबदारी भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग व राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग यांची आहे. पर्यटन विभाग त्याकरिता आवश्यक ते सहकार्य करेल.

### १३. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा पर्यटनासाठी वापर

भारतात व परदेशात महाराष्ट्राच्या पर्यटन प्रचालनाच्या निश्चितीसाठी वेबसाईट / पोर्टल यांचा परिणामकारक वापर केला जाईल. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाद्वारे ऑनलाईन जाहिरात साहित्य करून ते पोर्टलवर दर्शविले जाईल. डेक्कन ओडिसीकरिता तसेच महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाच्या सर्व विश्रामगृहाकरिता ऑन लाईन बुकींग कार्यान्वित केले जाईल.

### १४. माहिती किऑस्कस

महाराष्ट्र शासन विमानतळ, रेल्वे स्टेशन, बसस्टेशन व महत्वाच्या अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थळी पर्यटन पोर्टलशी व ऑन लाईन बुकींग पद्धतीशी संलग्नता असलेले संवादाधारीत माहिती किऑस्कस निर्माण करेल.

### १५. जागृती निर्माण करणे

पर्यटनाचे महत्त्व, पर्यटनस्थळाची व पर्यटन यात्रा विकल्पाची निवड कशी करावी, एक माहिती समृद्ध पर्यटक कसे बनावे याबाबत जनजागृती केली जाईल. यातच सुरक्षा व पर्यावरणविषयक जागरुकतेचाही समावेश असेल.

### १६. सुरक्षा व सुरक्षितता

चौपाट्यांवरील पर्यटकांच्या तसेच जलक्रिडांचे साहस करणाऱ्या पर्यटकांच्या सुरक्षेसाठी महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ मार्गदर्शक सूचना तयार करेल.

### १७. प्रशिक्षण व क्षमता विकास

पर्यटन क्षेत्रात सहभाग असलेल्या आणि हितसंबंधधारक असलेल्या सर्वांच्या क्षमता निर्मितीच्या दृष्टीने पर्यटन कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या प्रशिक्षण गरजांचे मूल्यमापन करून प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमाचे नियोजन केले जाईल.

### १८. समन्वय व संनियंत्रण

राज्य शासन पर्यटन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ व संबंधित अन्य विभागांच्या सहभागाने समन्वय कार्यासाठी एक समिती तयार करेल. ही समिती विविध ठिकाणच्या (पायभूत सुविधा किंवा स्थळ सुविधा) विकास गरजा निश्चित करेल.

### १९. संघटनात्मक आढावा

पर्यटन विभाग व महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ यांची विभागीय / वैयक्तिक भूमिका व कार्याचे पुनर्घटन करण्यासाठी राज्याच्या पर्यटन विकास गरजांवर आधारित संस्थात्मक तसेच कर्मचारी विषयक गरजांबाबतचा सर्वंकष आढावा घेतला जाईल.

### २०. नवी दिल्ली येथील नोडल कार्यालय

नवी दिल्लीतील नोडल कार्यालय अन्य विभाग व एजन्सीजशी संपर्क आणि प्रचालन व्यवहार हाताळण्याव्यतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटनासाठी डेक्कन ओडिसीच्या तसेच महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाच्या विश्रामगृहाच्या बुकींगवर लक्ष केंद्रीत करेल.

### २१. एक खिडकी मंजूरी पद्धत

शासन संबंधित विभागाच्या सल्ल्याने पर्यटन प्रकल्पांच्या मंजूरीसाठी एक खिडकी मंजूरी पद्धत निर्माण करेल.

### २२. पर्यटन सर्वेक्षण आकडेवारी

महाराष्ट्रात पर्यटनविषयक आकडेवारी सहजपणे उपलब्ध नाही. पर्यटनविषयक आकडेवारी संकलित करण्याकरिता एक यंत्रणा विकसित केली जाईल. उपलब्ध आकडेवारीचा अधिक चांगल्या पर्यटन व्यवस्थापनार्थ विश्लेषण व शिफारशी तयार करण्यासाठी सहाय्यभूत ठरेल.

## निर्णय

### १. नाव

ही योजना "पर्यटन धोरण -२००६" या नावाने ओळखली जाईल.

### २. योजनेचा कालावधी

ही योजना दिनांक १ नोव्हेंबर २००६ पासून कार्यान्वित होईल आणि १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी अथवा नवीन प्रोत्साहन योजनेद्वारे बदलली जाईपर्यंत अंमलात असेल.

### ३. व्याप्ती

पर्यटन धोरण-२००६ची व्याप्ती- खाजगी क्षेत्रात, राज्याच्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात/संयुक्त क्षेत्रात व सहकारी क्षेत्रात असलेल्या परंतु केंद्राच्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात नसलेल्या पर्यटन प्रकल्पांचा "पर्यटन धोरण-२००६" च्या अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहनांसाठी विचार करण्यात येईल. प्रस्तावित पर्यटन सुविधा या सर्वांसाठी खुल्या असतील आणि त्या केवळ कोणतीही विशिष्ट व्यक्ती किंवा कोणत्याही गटाचे किंवा क्लबचे सदस्य यांच्या पुरत्या सीमित असणार नाहीत किंवा त्यावर असे इतर कोणतेही निर्बंध असणार नाहीत.

#### ४. पात्र घटक

- (१) हॉटेल्स, हेरिटेज हॉटेल्स, विश्रामगृहे आणि हेल्थ फार्मस्, हेल्थ व वेलनेस स्पा आणि महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाच्या शयन व न्याहरी योजनेखालील नोंदणीकृत घटक.
- (२) मॉटेल्स आणि वे साईड ॲमिनीटीज.
- (३) अपार्टमेंट हॉटेल्स/ सर्व्हिस अपार्टमेंट्स.
- (४) जलक्रिडा व मनोरंजन उद्याने.
- (५) कला व शिल्पग्राम.
- (६) गोल्फ मैदान.
- (७) शिबीर वाहन आणि तंबू सुविधा.
- (८) लोहरज्जू मार्ग.
- (९) संकेत केंद्र (कन्व्हेन्शन सेंटर).
- (१०) गिरीस्थान विकास.
- (११) साहस पर्यटन प्रकल्प.
- (१२) हाऊस बोटस्.
- (१३) पर्यावरणभिमुख पर्यटन प्रकल्प.
- (१४) संग्रहालये व मत्स्यालये.
- (१५) केंद्र शासनाच्या किंवा राज्य शासनाच्या पर्यटन विभागाच्या समितीने वर्गीकरण करून त्यास मान्यता दिलेले पर्यटन प्रकल्प.

#### ५. व्याख्या

##### ५.१ पर्यटन उपक्रम

" पर्यटन उपक्रम " म्हणजे एका किंवा अधिक पर्यटन प्रकल्पांत गुंतलेला अथवा गुंतणार असलेला उपक्रम की जो कंपनी अधिनियम, १९५६ अन्वये नोंदणीकृत असलेली कंपनी किंवा एखादी भागीदारी संस्था, नोंदणीकृत ट्रस्ट किंवा कायदेशीररित्या नोंदणीकृत असलेली सहकारी संस्था किंवा मालकी संस्था यांच्या स्वरूपातील कायदेशीर उपक्रम होय.

##### ५.२ नवीन पर्यटन घटक

" नवीन पर्यटन घटक " याचा अर्थ एखाद्या पर्यटन उपक्रमाने प्रथमच सुरू केलेला खालील अटींची पूर्तता करणारा नवा पर्यटन प्रकल्प. —

- (अ) हे धोरण अंमलात आल्यानंतर, नवीन प्रकल्पाने आवश्यकतेनुसार नोंदणी प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून नोंदणी करून घेतलेली असावी.
- (ब) नवीन प्रकल्पासाठीची भांडवली गुंतवणूक स्वतंत्रपणे निश्चित करण्याजोगी असावी आणि खालील "क" मध्ये तरतुदी व्यतिरिक्त तो प्रकल्प सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या प्रकल्पाचा विस्तार असता कामा नये.
- (क) विद्यमान पर्यटन घटकाने एकतर आपल्या स्थिर भांडवलाच्या गुंतवणुकीत किंवा क्षमतेत मागील आर्थिक वर्षाच्या अखेरीस असलेल्या ढोबळ स्थिर भांडवल गुंतवणुकीत अथवा क्षमतेत किमान ५०% वाढ केल्यास विद्यमान प्रकल्पाचा विस्तार देखील या योजनेखालील प्रोत्साहन सवलतीस पात्र असेल.

या अटींची पूर्तता करून प्रथमच सुरू केलेला एखादा नवीन पर्यटन प्रकल्प होय.

##### ५.३ पात्र भांडवली गुंतवणूक

पात्र भांडवली गुंतवणूक या संज्ञेचा अर्थ मिळविलेली व ज्यासाठी रक्कम प्रदत्त केली आहे अशी भांडवली गुंतवणूक व यात खालील बाबींचा समावेश होईल :—

(एक) प्रकल्पाच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार वापरात असलेले बांधकाम केलेले क्षेत्र ज्यात कायदेशीर हक्कांसह प्रत्यक्ष ताब्यात असलेली/ले जमीन/क्षेत्र.

(दोन) इमारत म्हणजे घटक चालविण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या सर्व सुविधा असणारी प्रशासकीय इमारत, निवासी घरे, निवासस्थान यांसहित पात्र घटकांसाठी वापरात असलेले कोणतेही परिबद्ध क्षेत्र.

(तीन) संयंत्रे व यंत्रसामग्री, मनोरंजनाची साधने/खेळ, वातानुकूलन साधनसामग्री आणि जलक्रीडाविषयक साधनसामग्री, तंबू यांसहित इतर साधनसामग्री, पात्र घटकाचे कामकाज अविरत सुरू राहण्यासाठी अत्यंत आवश्यक असलेली व केवळ त्यांच्याच वापरात असलेली इतर साधनसामग्री, मात्र यामध्ये वाहने, फर्निचर व जोडण्या, कटलरी, क्रॉकरी व भांडी यांचा समावेश नसेल.

(चार) पात्र घटकाच्या जागेचा विकास करण्यासाठीचा म्हणजे कुंपण घालणे, अंतर्गत रस्त्यांचे बांधकाम करणे, भूदृश्य (लॅन्डस्केपिंग) व इतर पायाभूत सुविधा यांसाठी या प्रकल्पांतर्गत करावयाचा खर्च.

(पाच) ज्यांना सिकॉम किंवा महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाकडून यापूर्वी कोणत्याही सवलती मिळालेल्या नाहीत अशा विद्यमान हॉटेल्सचे किमान तीन तारांकित हॉटेल्समध्ये रूपांतर करण्यासाठी त्यांच्या पात्र भांडवली गुंतवणुकीच्या मर्यादेत (दि. ३१ मार्च २००७ रोजीचे ब्लॉक वर्ष) फक्त तीन वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी सवलत देऊन उत्तेजित केले जाईल.

(सहा) सल्लागार शुल्क/व्यवहार्यता अहवाल शुल्क (प्रकल्प खर्चाच्या जास्तीत जास्त २ टक्क्यांच्या मर्यादेत)

(सात) प्रकल्प उभारण्याचा खर्च

(आठ) पात्र घटकाला विजेचा पुरवठा करण्यासाठी वीज सेवा पुरवठादाराकडे किंवा अन्य वीज पुरवठा कंपनीकडे किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही एजन्सीकडे यासम प्रयोजनार्थ ना-परतावा बिन व्याजी ठेव म्हणून ठेवलेली रक्कम.

(नऊ) पात्र घटकाने, वरील गुंतवणूक ही योजनेच्या कार्यान्वयन कालावधीमध्ये केलेली असावी. कार्यान्वयन कालावधीच्या पूर्वी किंवा त्यानंतर केलेली गुंतवणूक ही सवलतीसाठी पात्र असणार नाही.

#### ५.४(१) अपात्र गुंतवणूका

खालील गुंतवणूका या सवलती मिळण्यास पात्र असणार नाहीत, म्हणजे.—

(१) खेळते भांडवल, (२) ख्यातिमूल्य (Goodwill), (३) कार्यान्वयनपूर्व खर्च, (४) देशात खरेदी केलेली अथवा देशांतर्गत स्थानांतरणाने आणलेली संयंत्रे, जुनी संयंत्रे व यंत्रसामग्री, (५) भांडवलीकृत केलेले व्याज, (६) महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रांमधील सौंदर्यस्थळे दाखविण्यासाठी चालवण्यात येणाऱ्या मान्यताप्राप्त बसेस व संबंधित वाहतूक प्राधिकाऱ्यांकडे नोंदणीकृत असलेली व त्यांनी मान्यता दिलेली वाहने वगळून, ट्रक्स, कार्स, व्हॅन्स, ट्रेलर्स, ट्रॅक्टर्स आणि वाहतुकीची साधने,

५.४ (१) पाच वर्षांपेक्षा कमी आयुष्यमर्यादा असलेल्या तंबुव्यतिरिक्त कोणत्याही मत्तेतील कोणतीही गुंतवणूक.

#### ५.४(२) पात्रता कालावधी

म्हणजे पात्रता प्रमाणपत्राच्या दिनांकापासून तीन वर्षे ( किंवा मुदतवाढ दिल्यास पाच वर्षे ) अथवा यथायोग्य विहित करण्यात येईल असा कमी कालावधी, परंतु अंतिम दिनांक योजनेच्या कार्यान्वयाच्या कालावधी समाप्तीनंतरचा नसेल.

#### ६. क्षेत्रांचे वर्गीकरण

“ पर्यटन धोरण - २००६ ” अंतर्गत पर्यटनधोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीच्या प्रयोजनार्थ जोडपत्र 'ब' मध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे 'अ', 'ब' आणि 'क' या तीन विभागांमध्ये राज्याची विभागणी केलेली आहे.

#### ७. प्रभावी उपाययोजना

प्रभावी उपाययोजनांमध्ये (अ) प्रारंभिक उपाययोजना (ब) अंतिम उपाययोजना यांचा समावेश असेल.

(अ) प्रारंभिक प्रभावी उपाययोजनांमध्ये पुढील बाबींचा समावेश असेल.—

(एक) कुठलाही बोजा नसलेल्या व कायदेशीर अधिकार असलेल्या जमिनीचा प्रत्यक्ष ताबा असणे.

(दोन) कंपनीची/सहकारी संस्थेची/ट्रस्टच्या बाबतीत संबंधित नोंदणी प्राधिकाऱ्याकडील नोंदणी. भागीदारी संस्थेच्या बाबतीत, भागीदारी विलेखाची अंमलबजावणी केल्याचा व भागीदारी संस्थेकडे योग्य ती नोंदणी फीसह केलेल्या आवश्यक अर्जाचा पुरावा सादर करणे.

(तीन) विशेष करून पर्यटन व्यवहारांचा प्रवर्ग (व्याप्ती) आणि पात्र घटकांकडून घेतल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रस्तावित सवलतीसंबंधातील सर्व तपशील नमूद करून प्रकल्पाचा अहवाल सादर करणे.

(चार) विविध कायद्यांन्वये ज्यांच्या परवानगीची आवश्यकता असते अशा सर्व संबंधित वैधानिक व कार्यकारी प्राधिकाऱ्यांनी दिलेल्या परवानगीपत्राची प्रत.

(पाच) संबंधित प्राधिकाऱ्याकडे केलेली नोंदणी.

(ब) अंतिम प्रभावी उपाययोजनांचा अर्थ खालीलप्रमाणे असेल व त्यात खालील बाबी समाविष्ट होतील.—

(एक) प्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी, केंद्र/राज्य शासन व इतर संबंधित प्राधिकरणे यांच्याकडून आवश्यक मान्यता घेणे.

(दोन) प्रोत्साहन रकमा मंजूर करणाऱ्या प्राधिकाऱ्याचे समाधान होईल अशाप्रकारे प्रकल्पास वित्त पुरवठा करणे.

(तीन) प्रकल्पात अनुस्यूत असल्याप्रमाणे एकूण स्थावर मालमत्तेच्या १०% इतक्या मर्यादेपर्यंत प्रकल्पस्थळी स्थावर मालमत्ता संपादन करणे.

(चार) प्रकल्पात अनुस्यूत असलेल्या भांडवली खर्चाच्या किमान २५% पर्यंतची अग्रिमे व प्रकल्प कार्यान्वित होण्यापूर्वीचा खर्च, यासह प्रकल्पासंबंधातील खर्चाचा पुरावा सादर करणे.

## ८. कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणा

प्रोत्साहन योजनेअंतर्गत नोंदणी करण्याच्या व प्रोत्साहनांची मागणी करण्याच्या प्रयोजनार्थ, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ मर्यादित यांना नोंदणी प्राधिकरण म्हणून अधिसूचित केले आहे.

प्रारंभिक प्रभावी उपाययोजनांचा विचार केल्यानंतर पर्यटन प्रकल्प, नोंदणीसाठी व प्रोत्साहन मिळण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाकडे विहित नमुन्यात अर्ज करील.

महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ, राज्य शासनाने मान्यता दिल्याप्रमाणे अर्जावर कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी सेवा आकार घेईल.

## ९. पात्र घटक

जोडपत्र 'ब' मध्ये वर्गीकरण/व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे पात्र घटकां 'अ', 'ब' आणि 'क' या क्षेत्रांमध्ये पर्यटन धोरण २००६ मधील नवीन सवलत योजनेअंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन मिळण्यास पात्र ठरण्यासाठी, नोंदणीच्या दिनांकापासून अनुक्रमे ३ वर्षांमध्ये, २ वर्षांमध्ये व १८ महिन्यांमध्ये अनुक्रमे रुपये १०० लाख किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त, रुपये ५० लाख व रुपये २५ लाख इतकी किमान स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक केलेली असावी.

## १०. वित्तीय प्रोत्साहने

नवीन घटकांना व विद्यमान घटकांचा विस्तार करणाऱ्या घटकांना ५ वर्षे, ७ वर्षे व १० वर्षे यापैकी जो आधी असेल असा पात्रता कालावधी पूर्ण केल्यानंतर १००% पर्यंतच्या भांडवली गुंतवणुकीवर (यापूर्वीच घालून दिलेल्या अटीप्रमाणे) खालील करांच्या बाबतीत कर सवलत उपलब्ध असेल. जोडपत्र 'ब' मधील सूचित मोडणाऱ्या व पात्र क्षेत्रात असणाऱ्या पात्र घटकांना, जोडपत्र 'ब' मध्ये दर्शविलेल्या अनुक्रमे 'अ', 'ब' व 'क' क्षेत्रांना ५, ७ व १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी यापुढे दिलेल्या अटीच्या अधीन ठेऊन करातून सूट मिळेल :-

वरील कालावधीच्या समाप्तीनंतर अथवा पात्र गुंतवणुकीच्या विहित कालावधीनंतर एन्टायलमेंट प्रमाणपत्र आणि पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र आपोआप रद्द ठरेल.

### (अ) करांची यादी

(१) अनुक्रमे 'ब' आणि 'क' या क्षेत्रांमधील पर्यटन प्रकल्पाचे स्थान लक्षात घेऊन ७ व १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी ऐषआराम करातून (हॉटेल्सना लागू असल्याप्रमाणे) संपूर्ण सूट मिळेल. 'अ' क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन प्रकल्पांना ५ वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी ५०% सूट मिळेल.

(२) पर्यटन प्रकल्पाचे स्थान लक्षात घेऊन 'अ', 'ब' व 'क' क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन प्रकल्पांना अनुक्रमे ५, ७ व १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी करमणूक करातून/मनोरंजन करातून संपूर्ण सूट मिळेल.

(३) जोडपत्र 'ब' मध्ये व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे 'ब' व 'क' या क्षेत्रांमध्ये असलेल्या प्रकल्पांना मुद्रांक शुल्कातून संपूर्ण आणि 'अ' क्षेत्रांमध्ये असलेल्या प्रकल्पांना मुद्रांक शुल्कातून ५० % सूट मिळेल.

### (ब) विजेबाबत सवलती

संबंधित कालावधीतील वीज शुल्काची आकारणी औद्योगिक दराने करण्यात येईल.

### (क) अन्य सवलती

(१) वाहतूक प्राधिकरणाने सौंदर्यस्थळे दाखविणाऱ्या बसेस म्हणून नोंदणी केलेल्या आणि मान्यता दिलेल्या व किमान २५ जागांची आसनक्षमता असलेल्या आणि महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रात व गिरिस्थानांच्या ठिकाणी चालवण्यांत येणाऱ्या बसेसना नोंदणी खर्चातून ७५% सूट मिळेल आणि परवानाशुल्काच्या प्रदानातून ५०% सवलत मिळेल.

(२) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाकडून चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या त्याच्या मालकीच्या असलेल्या सर्व पर्यटन प्रकल्पांना बिगरशेती करातून व मालमत्ता करातून संपूर्ण सूट.

(३) पाणीपट्टीची आकारणी जास्तीत जास्त औद्योगिक दराने करण्यात येईल.

(४) मालमत्ताकर निवासी दराने आकारण्यात येईल.

### (ड) अविकसित क्षेत्रे

अनेक पर्यटन प्रकल्पांना योग्य क्षेत्रे/भूखंड उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास बहुसंख्य परदेशी तसेच देशी पर्यटक आकर्षित होऊ शकतात. शासनाने, अविकसित क्षेत्रांमध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानविषयक कार्यक्रमांना परवानगी दिली असल्यामुळे जादा चटईक्षेत्र न देता गोल्फिंग सुविधा, पर्यटन गावे, हस्तशिल्पा प्रदर्शन यांचा समावेश असलेल्या मनोरंजन केंद्रासारख्या पर्यटनविषयक कार्यक्रमांचा देखील अविकसित क्षेत्रांमध्ये विचार करण्यात यावा.

### (इ) परवान्यांचे नूतनीकरण

पर्यटन प्रकल्पांना, निवासस्थान परवाना, खाद्यगृह परवाना, पोलीस परवाना, दुकाने व आश्रयणा अधिनियमान्वये परवाना, अन्न व औषधिद्रव्ये प्रशासन अधिनियमान्वये परवाना, इत्यादी सारख्या विविध परवान्यांची व मान्यतांची आवश्यकता असून या परवान्यांचे दरवर्षी नूतनीकरण करावे लागते. २००६ च्या या धोरणान्वये या परवान्यांचे सध्याच्या वार्षिक नूतनीकरणाऐवजी दर पाच वर्षांनी नूतनीकरण करावे लागेल. परवानाधारकास तेवढ्या प्रमाणात आगाऊ शुल्क भरावे लागेल.

## (ग) मेगा प्रकल्प

शासन निर्णय क्र. एमटीसी-०३९९/सी.आर.२०१/पर्यटन, दि. ७ एप्रिल १९९९ अन्वये पर्यटनाला उद्योगाचा दर्जा देण्यात आलेला आहे. मंत्रिमंडळाने, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील मेगा प्रकल्पांसाठीच्या या धोरणाला अलिकडेच मान्यता दिलेली आहे. पर्यटनाला देखील एक उद्योग म्हणून समजण्यात येत असल्यामुळे आणि पर्यटनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता असल्यामुळे औद्योगिक मेगा प्रकल्पांच्या धोरणासारखेच धोरण पर्यटन क्षेत्रासाठी प्रस्तावित आहे. या प्रस्तावित धोरणाची रचना पुढील प्रमाणे असेल :-

| क्षेत्र (प्रस्तावित पर्यटन धोरणानुसार) | गुंतवणूक (रु. कोटीत) | रोजगार निर्मिती |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| अ                                      | १००                  | ५००             |
| ब                                      | ५०                   | ३००             |
| क                                      | २५                   | १०              |

(अ) 'मेगा प्रकल्पासाठीचा' पर्यटन प्रकल्प एकतर गुंतवणुकीच्या मार्गाने किंवा रोजगार निर्मितीच्या मार्गाने पात्र असला पाहिजे.

(ब) पर्यटन उद्योगामध्ये अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार निर्मिती खूप जास्त आहे. वर दर्शविलेल्या रोजगार निर्मितीपैकी, २५% पेक्षा अधिक नसलेला रोजगार, अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार म्हणून समजण्यात येईल.

(क) पर्यटन क्षेत्र हे रोजगारनिर्मितीला चालना देणारे एक क्षेत्र आहे. ३ ते ५ तारांकित हॉटेल्ची एक खोली ९ व्यक्तींच्या प्रत्यक्ष रोजगारांची व १८ व्यक्तींच्या अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगारांची निर्मिती करते. शिवाय कुशल व्यक्ती व्यतिरिक्त अकुशल व अर्ध-कुशल व्यक्तीदेखील पर्यटन क्षेत्रामध्ये सामावून घेतल्या जाऊ शकतात.

वरील परिस्थिती विचारात घेता, उद्योग विभागाने मेगा प्रकल्पाला दिलेले सर्व लाभ/सवलती पर्यटन प्रकल्पासही उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे प्रस्तावित केले आहे.

### ११. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यासाठी व अन्य क्षेत्रांसाठी पर्यटन क्षेत्रे म्हणून घोषित केलेले विशेष कार्यक्रम

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने, राज्याच्या ग्रामीण भागात व मागास क्षेत्रांत पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहने जाहीर केली आहेत. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळाकडून विशेष विकसित करण्यात येणाऱ्या क्षेत्रांना विशेष पर्यटनक्षेत्रे म्हणून संबोधिले जाईल. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा हा पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून जाहीर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

परिच्छेद १० मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रोत्साहन योजना ही १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी उपलब्ध असेल. खाली दर्शविण्यात आलेली अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहने सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा व इतर विशेष पर्यटनक्षेत्रे यांना देखील १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी उपलब्ध असतील,—

(१) पाणीपट्टी व विद्युत शुल्क यांमध्ये १० वर्षे कोणतीही वाढ होणार नाही. तथापि, अशा सेवांच्या कार्यान्विततेच्या खर्चात कोणतीही प्रत्यक्ष वाढ झाल्यास उपयोगकर्त्यांकडून पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभागाने निर्गमित केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनांनुसार वसुली करण्यात येईल.

(२) सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील लघुउद्योगांना देण्यात येत असलेले भांडवली अर्थसहाय्य पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील मान्यताप्राप्त प्रकल्पांना लागू करण्यात येईल.

(३) वाहनांवरील प्रवेशकरातून १० वर्षांसाठी सूट देण्यात येईल.

(४) सर्व पर्यटन घटकांना औद्योगिकदराने विद्युत पुरवठा करण्यात येईल. या पर्यटन धोरणात प्रस्तावित करण्यात आल्याप्रमाणे विद्युत शुल्क आकारण्यात येईल.

### १२. प्रोत्साहनाच्या सवलतींकरिता अर्ज करण्याची कार्यपद्धती

प्रोत्साहन योजनेसाठी पात्र असलेले पर्यटक घटक महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ मर्यादित, मुंबई यांच्याकडे अर्ज करतील. ते अर्जाची छाननी करील आणि पुढील कार्यपद्धतीचा अवलंब करून तात्पुरती नोंदणी देईल :-

(अ) या योजनेखाली प्राप्त झालेल्या अर्जांची छाननी केल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र पर्यटनविकास महामंडळ पात्र घटकाला प्रथमतः तीन वर्षांसाठी तात्पुरती नोंदणी देईल.

(ब) जर असा एखादा घटक प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याच्या स्थितीत नसेल आणि सुरुवातीच्या वैधता कालावधीत वाणिज्यिक कार्ये सुरू करू शकत नसेल तर अशा घटकाला प्रगती अहवालासह अर्ज करावा लागेल. प्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी करताना प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत घटकाला येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ या संबंधीची लेखी कारणे नमूद करून २ वर्षांपर्यंतच्या कालावधीसाठी शासन मान्यतेने मुदतवाढ देऊ शकेल. तथापि, २ वर्षांनंतर कोणतीही मुदतवाढ देता येणार नाही.

(क) ७(अ) मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या प्रारंभिक प्रभावी उपाययोजना केल्यानंतरच घटक तात्पुरत्या नोंदणीसाठी अर्ज करण्याकरिता पात्र ठरेल.



(ड) पात्र घटकाला वाणिज्यिक कार्ये सुरू केल्यानंतरच पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येईल आणि पात्रता प्रमाणपत्राच्या कार्यान्विततेच्या कालावधीत केलेल्या पुढील भांडवली गुंतवणुकीचा विचार आर्थिक सवलती योजनेतील दंडिका (१०) मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे १००% या कमाल मर्यादेच्या अधीन ठेवूनच करण्यात येईल.

### १३. प्रोत्साहनांची भागणी करण्याची कार्यपद्धती

या योजनेन्वये प्रोत्साहनांसाठी पात्र असलेला घटक महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे/ला प्रकल्पाची वाणिज्यिक कार्ये सुरू केल्यापासून १८० दिवसांच्या आत आवश्यक त्या पुराव्यासह अर्ज करील /कळवील. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ घटकाला लाभ मिळविणे शक्य व्हावे म्हणून माहिती व कागदपत्रे मिळाल्यानंतर कागदपत्रांची छाननी करील व पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र देईल. पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र प्रथम विक्रीकर विभागाकडे पाठवण्यात येईल. त्यानंतर विक्रीकर विभाग हक्कदार (एन्टायटलमेंट) प्रमाणपत्र देईल आणि लाभांच्या कार्यान्विततेची यांग्य तारीख नमूद करील. त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ पर्यटन प्रकल्पाला शासन मान्यतेने संयुक्त प्रमाणपत्र ( पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र + हक्कदार प्रमाणपत्र ) देईल.

महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ आणि विक्रीकर विभाग शासनाच्या पर्यटन विभागाकडे देण्यात आलेल्या पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र आणि हक्कदार प्रमाणपत्र यांच्यासंबंधात त्रैमासिक अहवाल शासनाच्या पर्यटन विभागाकडे सादर करतील.

### १४. इतर शर्ती

या योजनेअन्वये पर्यटन घटकाला पुढील शर्तीच्या अधीन ठेवून प्रोत्साहने देण्यात येतील आणि यापैकी कोणत्याही शर्तीचा भंग केल्यास देण्यात आलेली प्रोत्साहने तात्काळ मागे घेण्यात येतील.—

(अ) या योजनेखाली प्रोत्साहनांचा लाभ घेणारे घटक सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याने यासंबंधात विहित केलेल्या मानकांनुसार, प्रदुषण नियंत्रणाची साधने उभारील आणि ती प्रभावीपणे कार्यान्वित करील व सुस्थितीत ठेवील.

(ब) प्रकल्प सुरू झाल्यानंतर पात्रता प्रमाणपत्रात नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे त्याची वाणिज्यिक कार्ये सातत्याने किमान ८ ते १७ वर्षांसाठी सुरू राहिली पाहिजेत. तथापि कोणत्याही कारणामुळे जर त्याचे काम बंद झाले तर घटकाला मिळविलेल्या सवलतीच्या रकमेची परतफेड करावी लागेल.

(क) घटकाचे वाणिज्यिक कार्य, रोजगार यासंबंधी किंवा राज्य शासनाला वेळोवेळी आवश्यक असलेली अन्य कोणत्याही माहिती संबंधातील सविस्तर तपशील घटक पुरवील. घटकाला, स्थानिक व्यक्तींच्या रोजगारासंबंधातील शासनाच्या रोजगाराविषयक धोरणाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांचे अनुपालन करावे लागेल.

(ड) पात्रता प्रमाणपत्र मिळाल्यानंतर पात्रता कालावधीत उपयोग करून घेतलेल्या प्रोत्साहनांचा त्रैमासिक तपशील घटकाने महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाला सादर करणे आवश्यक असेल. एखाद्या घटकाने उपभोगलेल्या सवलतीच्या अतिरिक्त रकमेची दरमहा २% व्याजासह वसुली करण्यात येईल.

(इ) या योजनेखालील सर्व बाबींची अर्थउकल, विवाद किंवा तंटे, मुख्य सचिवांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली त्या संबंधात शक्ती प्रदत्त समितीकडे पाठवण्यात येतील आणि समितीचा निर्णय अंतिम असेल व तो अर्जदार घटकावर बंधनकारक असेल. शक्ती प्रदत्त समितीमध्ये मुख्य सचिव, सचिव (पर्यटन), सचिव (ऊर्जा), आयुक्त (विक्रीकर) आणि व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ यांचा समावेश असेल.

(फ) प्रोत्साहन योजनेचे प्रशासन व त्याची अंमलबजावणी यासाठी महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ जबाबदार असेल.

(ग) पर्यटन धोरण २००६ या अन्वये प्रोत्साहन योजनेखालील विविध प्रोत्साहने व सूट याबाबत संबंधित विभाग, या अधिसूचनेच्या दिनांकापासून एका महिन्याच्या आत अशी प्रोत्साहने व सूट याकारिता या अधिसूचनेन्वये आवश्यक केलेले शासकीय आदेश, निर्णय/अधिसूचना काढतील.

### १५. संनियंत्रण व पुनर्विलोकन

पात्र घटकांच्या स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणुका आणि कार्यक्रम यांचे संनियंत्रण व पुनर्विलोकन पुढील रीतीने करण्यात येईल.—

(अ) पात्र घटक, विवरणपत्र भरण्यासाठी ऐषआरामकर अधिनियमान्वये विहित केलेल्या दिनांकापासून एका महिन्याच्या आत, विक्रीकर विभागास वेळोवेळी सादर केलेल्या त्यांच्या विवरणपत्राच्या प्रमाणित सत्यप्रती महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे सादर करील.

(ब) जर नमूद केलेल्या विवरणपत्राबरोबरच जोडून स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक, स्थिर मत्तेचा विनियोग, पात्र घटकाच्या रचनेतील कोणताही बदल इत्यादींबरोबरच पात्र घटकांचे व्यवहार आणि घटकाची विक्रीसेवा केव्हा थांबली होती तो दर्शविणारा कालावधी आणि /किंवा घटक बंद झाल्याबाबतची असलेली कोणतीही कारणे इत्यादी दर्शविणारी माहिती व सविस्तर तपशिलाचा समावेश असणाऱ्या पात्र घटकाच्यावर्ताने एखाद्या जबाबदार व्यक्तीने यथोचित स्वाक्षरी केलेला अहवालही सादर करील.

(क) कोणत्याही कालावधीतील पर्यटनाच्या कार्यान्वयनासंबंधातील कोणतीही माहिती व सविस्तर तपशील कोणत्याही वेळी मागण्याचा हक्क महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळास असेल. त्याच्या पडताळणीसाठी मालमत्तेची तपासणी करण्याचा अधिकारही त्यास असेल. पर्यटन प्रकल्पांच्या पात्रतेसंबंधात किंवा, यथास्थिति पर्यटन धोरण २००६ खालील प्रोत्साहन योजनेन्वये काढलेल्या /दिलेल्या सवलती या कमाल मर्यादेमधील आहेत याची खात्री करून घेण्याच्या हेतूने विक्रीकर प्राधिकारी वेळोवेळी, स्वतंत्रपणे, परिस्थितीचे परीक्षण करील.

## १६. पर्यटनाबाबत जमीन विषयक धोरण

(१) पर्यटनाच्या प्रयोजनासाठी भारमुक्त जमीन उपलब्ध न होणे ही पर्यटन विकासातील एक मोठी समस्या आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील संभाव्य गुंतवणुकदारास महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाने विकसित केलेल्या विविध औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात त्याच्या पसंतीनुसार औद्योगिक जमीन मिळते. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास मंडळाकडे मात्र याप्रमाणे त्याची स्वतःची पुरेशी जमीन उपलब्ध नाही. तसेच महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाप्रमाणे जमीन संपादन करण्याचे अधिकारसुद्धा नाहीत. म्हणून, बऱ्याच ठिकाणातील पर्यटनक्षमता ही अनुपयोजित राहिली किंवा सहजासहजी तिचा योग्यरीत्या वापर केला गेला नाही. म्हणून औद्योगिक धोरणाच्या धर्तीवर पर्यटनाकरिता गुंतवणुकदारांच्या हिताचे जमीन विषयक धोरण आणण्याचे प्रस्तावित केले आहे.

(२) जर एखादा गुंतवणुकदार एखाद्या विशिष्ट भूखंडावरील व्यवहार्य प्रकल्पासंबंधीच्या प्रस्तावासह महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे येत असेल व भूसंपादनाची तसेच वाढीव खर्च सोसण्याची तयारी दर्शवित असेल तर महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ जिल्हाधिकार्यांमार्फत अशी जमीन संपादित करील व शासकीय नियम व विनियम यास अनुसरून खाजगी गुंतवणुकदारास देईल.

(३) महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या पर्यटन विभागाच्या पूर्वमान्यतेशिवाय पर्यटन प्रकल्पांसाठी राखून ठेवलेल्या भूखंडामध्ये कोणतीही सुधारणा करता येणार नाही/ फेरफार करता येणार नाही / भूखंड काढून टाकता येणार नाही.

### १६. (अ) शासकीय अतिथीगृहे

राज्य विश्रामगृहे/अतिथीगृहे यांचे मोठे जाळे राज्यात सर्वत्र पसरलेले आहे. काही राज्य विश्रामगृहे ही उत्तम पर्यटनक्षमता असलेल्या सुंदर ठिकाणी वसलेली आहेत. बऱ्याचशा दुर्गम क्षेत्रात पर्यटकांना रात्री राहता येईल अशी कोणतीही निवासव्यवस्था उपलब्ध नाही. त्याच वेळी या ठिकाणी जादा सोयीसुविधा निर्माण करणेही व्यवहार्य होणार नाही. म्हणूनच अशा ठिकाणी, ज्यांचे प्रवासी विश्रामगृहांमध्ये रुपांतर करता येईल अशी राज्य अतिथीगृहे निश्चित करणे प्रस्तावित करण्यात येत आहे. यामुळे त्याक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन कार्यक्रमास केवळ उत्तेजनच मिळणार नाही तर त्यामुळे सध्याच्या विश्रामगृहांपासून उत्पन्नही मिळू शकेल. अशा अतिथीगृहांचे रुपांतर पर्यटक निवासांमध्ये करण्यासाठी ती महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे सोपविता यावीत म्हणून अशी अतिथीगृहे निश्चित करण्यासाठी उच्चाधिकार समिती स्थापन करण्याचे प्रस्तावित केले आहे. समितीची रचना पुढीलप्रमाणे असेल,—

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| (१) मुख्य सचिव  | अध्यक्ष    |
| (२) सचिव (पर्यटन)   | सदस्य      |
| (३) सचिव (सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग)                        | सदस्य      |
| (४) सचिव (पाटबंधारे)                                      | सदस्य      |
| (५) व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक (महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ) | सदस्य      |
| (६) उप / सह सचिव (पर्यटन)                                 | सदस्य-सचिव |

या समितीची नेमून दिलेली कार्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे असतील :—

(अ) पर्यटनक्षमता असलेल्या क्षेत्रातील सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग व पाटबंधारे विभागाची विश्रामगृहे निश्चित ठरणे.

(ब) या विश्रामगृहांमधील किती क्षेत्रांचे/भागांचे रुपांतर पर्यटनस्थळ, हॉलीडे होम, उपहारगृह इत्यादी पर्यटकांच्या निवासव्यवस्थांसाठी करता येईल ते निर्धारित करणे.

(क) अशी निश्चित केलेली क्षेत्रे महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडे सोपविण्याची कार्यपद्धत सोपस्कार आणि अटी व शर्ती यांचा तपशील ठरविणे.

(ड) या क्षेत्रांचे पर्यटन प्रकल्पात रुपांतर करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळास मार्गदर्शन करणे.

### १७. पर्यटनासाठी पायाभूत सोयी

आधुनिक पर्यटन हे प्रामुख्याने पायाभूत सोयीसुविधांवर अवलंबून आहे. कोणत्याही पर्यटनस्थळाचा /स्थानाच्या प्रचालनासाठी त्या जागेमध्ये पायाभूत सोयी जोड असणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्रात उत्कृष्ट पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध असल्या तरी पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने त्यात अजूनही अधिक चांगल्या सुधारणा होणे गरजेचे आहे. पर्यटनविषयक पायाभूत सोयींना अद्यापही एकल योजना म्हणून मान्यता मिळालेली नाही. एखाद्या पर्यटनस्थळाच्या विकासाकरिता आणि तेथे सर्वच आवश्यक त्या पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध होण्याकरिता अजूनही ८-१० वर्षे लागतात. हा कालावधी दोन वर्षांपर्यंत कमी करणे आवश्यक आहे. पर्यटन विभागाने निश्चित केलेल्या पायाभूत सुविधांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेता, अशा पायाभूत सोयींचे नियोजन व विकास याकरिता सध्या कोणताही विभाग किंवा महामंडळ अस्तित्वात नाही. म्हणून पायाभूत सोयी पुरविणारे सर्व विभाग (सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, पाटबंधारे, ऊर्जा इत्यादी) आणि महामंडळे (महाराष्ट्र राज्य मार्ग परिवहन महामंडळ, सिडको, महाराष्ट्र सागरी मंडळ इत्यादी) यांनी त्यांच्या वार्षिक अर्थसंकल्पात किमान ५% इतका खर्च कटाक्षाने पर्यटन विभागाने तयार केलेले प्रकल्प व विकास योजना यांवर खर्च करण्यासाठी राखून ठेवतील असे प्रस्तावित करण्यात येत आहे.

## १८. पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासाकरिता सार्वजनिक खाजगी भागीदारी

१. पायाभूत सोयींची दर्जावाढ करण्यासाठी तसेच पर्यटनविषयक स्थळांना बाजारपेठ मिळवून देण्यासाठी पर्यटनक्षेत्रामध्ये गुंतवणुका आकर्षित करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. जगातील अनेक पर्यटनस्थळांचे खाजगीकरण करण्यात आले असून ती यशस्वीरीत्या चालत आहेत. सार्वजनिक-खाजगी भागीदारीचा हा आकृतीबंध महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटनस्थळांना यथोचित लागू केला पाहिजे.

खाजगीकरणाचे धोरण पुढील बाबतीत पर्यटनास मदत करील,—

(अ) पर्यटनस्थळ विकसित करण्यास आणि आवश्यक त्या सुविधा पुरविण्यास ते मदत करील.

(ब) ज्यांच्या जतनासाठी फार मोठ्या संसाधनांची आवश्यकता आहे असा आपला वारसा व संस्कृती यांचे जतन होण्यास त्यामुळे मदत होईल.

(क) खाजगी गुंतवणूकदार त्यांच्या गुंतवणुकीची वसुली करण्याच्या दृष्टीने या पर्यटनस्थळांचा विकास करण्याचे काम करील. यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटन बाजारपेठेस प्रोत्साहन मिळेल.

## १९. मुंबई पर्यटन

मुंबई ही देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी व सर्वात मोठे व्यापार केंद्र असल्याने ते स्वाभाविकपणे पर्यटकांना वर्षभर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आकर्षित करते. भारतात येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांपैकी ३५% पर्यटक मुंबईत येतात. असाही अंदाज केला जातो की, दक्षिणपूर्व आशियाई देशांपैकी सुमारे ७०% पर्यटक भारतास भेट देतेवेळी "प्रवेशद्वाराचे शहर" म्हणून मुंबईलाच मानतात. पर्यटकांच्या या आकर्षण स्थळाच्या क्षमतेचा लाभ उठविणे हे महाराष्ट्राचे उद्दिष्ट राहिल.

मुंबईचा झगमगाट आणि चमक, शॉपिंग प्लाझा आणि मॉल्स, मुंबईतील लोकांची दुर्दम्य वृत्ती आणि मुंबईतील अनेक प्रेक्षणीयस्थळे यामुळे मुंबईला पर्यटकांनी आवडीचे स्थळ म्हणून पसंती दिली आहे. पर्यटनविषयक धोरणात मुंबईवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रीत करून एक संकेत केंद्र (Convention Centre), मुंबई हाट, एक "बॉलीवूड" चित्रपट पार्क व इतर आकर्षक स्थळे विकसित करण्यासाठी मुंबईवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रीत करणे हे नवीन पर्यटन धोरणात अपेक्षित आहे.

मुंबईतील विद्यमान पर्यटक आकर्षण केंद्राशिवाय सध्याच्या आकर्षणात भर घालण्यासाठी पुढीलप्रमाणे आणखी पर्यटक आकर्षण केंद्रे निर्माण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करता येतील:—

(अ) मुंबईत येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांचे मोठे आकर्षण ठरत असल्यामुळे "बॉलीवूड पर्यटन" ही संकल्पना विकसित करण्यात येईल.

(ब) मुंबईच्या झगमगाट्या किनारपट्टीवर रात्रीच्या वेळी समुद्र पर्यटन विकसित करण्यात येईल. दिवसाकरिता जलक्रीडा सुविधा हे आणखी आकर्षण ठरू शकेल.

(क) स्थानिक कला, हस्तकला व भोजनपदार्थ करण्याची विशेष पद्धती यांना उत्तेजन देण्यासाठी दिल्ली हाट च्या धर्तीवर "मुंबई हाट" स्थापन करण्यात येईल.

(ड) मुंबईत एक सुसज्ज असे संकेत केंद्र (Convention Centre).

(इ) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विभागाच्या सहाय्याने महोत्सव व सांस्कृतिक उपक्रम (इव्हेंट्स) आयोजित करण्यात येतील.

(फ) "वैद्यकीय पर्यटन" ही संकल्पना विकसित करण्यात येईल आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन व्यासपीठावर तिचे पणन करण्यात येईल.

(ग) मुंबईत उपलब्ध असलेल्या ९१०० तारांकित खोल्यांची एकूण उपलब्ध क्षमता ही अगदी अपुरी आहे. तसेच ३ तारांकित, ४ तारांकित आणि माफक दराच्या हॉटेल्सची अत्यंत कमतरता आहे. शासन एक प्रोत्साहक योजना तयार करून या प्रवर्गातील हॉटेल्सना उत्तेजन देईल.

(ह) "मुंबई-बाय द अवर" ही माहिती पुस्तिका तयार करण्यात येईल.

(च) मुंबईत शॉपिंग महोत्सव आयोजित करण्यात येतील.

## २०. पर्यटन प्रचालन परिषद

पर्यटन विकासाकरिता आणि पर्यटनाशी संबंधित असलेल्या विविध बाबींवर मार्गदर्शन, पर्यवेक्षण व संनियंत्रण करण्याकरिता एक शिखर संस्था अर्थात पर्यटन प्रचालन परिषद स्थापन करण्याचे प्रस्तावित करण्यात आले आहे. या परिषदेच्या अटी व शर्ती शासनाकडून स्वतंत्रपणे अधिसूचित करण्यात येतील.

या परिषदेची रचना पुढीलप्रमाणे असेल :—

(१) मुख्यमंत्री

अध्यक्ष

(२) उप मुख्यमंत्री

उपाध्यक्ष

(३) मंत्री (पर्यटन)

कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| (४) पर्यटन राज्यमंत्री                                  | कार्यकारी उपाध्यक्ष |
| (५) वित्त व नियोजन मंत्री                               | सदस्य               |
| (६) वनमंत्री  | सदस्य               |
| (७) गृहमंत्री   | सदस्य               |
| (८) महसूल मंत्री  | सदस्य               |
| (९) परिवहन मंत्री                                       | सदस्य               |
| (१०) मुख्य सचिव   | सदस्य               |
| (११) सचिव (वित्त)                                       | सदस्य               |
| (१२) सचिव (महसूल व वने)                                 | सदस्य               |
| (१३) सचिव, पर्यटन व सांस्कृतिक कार्य                    | सदस्य               |
| (१४) आयुक्त, मुंबई महानगरपालिका                         | सदस्य               |
| (१५) महानगर आयुक्त, मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण | सदस्य               |
| (१६) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र सागरी मंडळ     | सदस्य               |
| (१७) महाव्यवस्थापक, रेल्वे                              | सदस्य               |

पुढील अशासकीय व निमशासकीय संघटनांचा प्रत्येकी एक प्रतिनिधीसुद्धा या परिषदेचा सदस्य असेल :-

- (१) फिक्की
- (२) सीआयआय
- (३) महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक विकास परिषद
- (४) भारतीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण
- (५) एअर इंडिया
- (६) इंडियन एअरलाईन्स
- (७) जेट एअरवेज
- (८) सहारा एअरलाईन्स
- (९) एअर डेक्कन
- (१०) एफएचआरएआय (फेडरेशन ऑफ हॉटेल व रेस्टॉरंट असोशिएशन)
- (११) चित्रपट निर्माता संघ
- (१२) टॅक्सी युनियन
- (१३) दोन अग्रेसर सहल आयोजक
- (१४) दोन अग्रेसर इव्हेंट आयोजक
- (१५) दोन नामांकित देवस्थान ट्रस्ट

शासनाने नामनिर्देशित करावयाचे

- (१६) पुढील क्षेत्रात प्राविण्य असलेल्या संस्थांमधील प्रत्येकी एक व्यक्ती

(शासनाने नामनिर्देशित करावयाचे)

- (१) साहसी पर्यटन
- (२) जल पर्यटन
- (३) वन्यजीवन पर्यटन
- (४) वैद्यकीय पर्यटन
- (५) सागरतटीय पर्यटन

## २१. पर्यटनविकास व पणन व्यवस्था

राज्यातील पर्यटनासाठीची पणन व्यवस्था आणि प्रचालनात्मक कामे महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाकडून केली जात आहेत. राज्यातील पर्यटनाचा विकास आणि प्रभावी प्रसिद्धी आणि पणन व्यवस्था याबाबतच्या आपल्या बांधीलकीचा पुनरुच्चार करण्याच्या हेतुने पुढील उपाययोजना करण्यात येईल :-

(अ) या धोरणाच्या कालावधीत प्रतिवर्षी अर्थसंकल्पीय अंदाजाच्या नियत वाटपामधील ५% वाढीसह प्रसिद्धी व्यवस्था व प्रचालनाकरिता पर्यटन विभागाच्या राज्य अर्थसंकल्पात पर्यटन विभागासाठी किमान रु.२५ कोटींच्या सुधारित अर्थसंकल्पीय सहाय्याची सुनिश्चिती करून घेण्यात येईल, आणि

(ब) पर्यटन विभाग आणि महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ यांस पुढील शर्तीवर, दरवर्षी किमान ३ महत्वाच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन बैठकी/मेळावे यामध्ये सहभागी होण्याची मुभा देण्यात येईल.

(एक) अशा पथकामध्ये ५ पेक्षा अधिक प्रतिनिधी असणार नाहीत,

(दोन) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ या प्रयोजनार्थ अतिरिक्त अनुदानाची किंवा अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतुदीची मागणी करणार नाही.

(तीन) प्रवासी मेळावे (Travel Mart) अथवा प्रदर्शने ही जागतिकदृष्ट्या महत्वाच्या घटना असाव्यात.

(चार) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीला विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमात सहभागी होण्यासाठी शासनाची तत्वतः मान्यता मिळवील.

(क) महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ इतर राज्यांबरोबर सामूहिक हिताची क्षेत्रे निश्चित करील. ज्यात दोन राज्यांमधील सहकार्यांच्या क्षेत्रांवर भर दिलेला असेल असे सामंजस्य करार राज्य शासन करेल व ज्यायोगे परस्पर फायद्यासाठी कमाल व्यवसाय करणे व पर्यटन क्षेत्राचे प्रचालन करणे शक्य होईल.

महामंडळ, राज्य शासनाच्या पूर्वमान्यतेने पर्यटन क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या इतर राष्ट्रीय/आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांबरोबर सामंजस्य करार करण्याची शक्यता आणि व्यवहार्यतेचा शोध घेईल.

(ड) पर्यटनाच्या विकासासाठी माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यात येईल. महामंडळाचे संकेत स्थळ (वेबसाईट) आणखी विकसित व संपन्न केले जाईल. हे संकेत स्थळ राज्यातील पर्यटनाची आवश्यक ती सर्व माहिती व दृश्ये देणारे असे एक कल्पक स्थळ असेल. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ राज्यातील डेक्कन ओडीसी ट्रेन तसेच महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाच्या विश्रामस्थळांसाठी एक ऑनलाईन बुकींग पद्धत विकसित करील व राबवील. ही ऑनलाईन बुकींग पद्धत पुढे खाजगी क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन आरक्षणासाठी लागू करता येईल. माहितीच्या तात्काळ वितरणासाठी महामंडळ आपली सर्व क्षेत्रीय कार्यालये आणि महत्वाची विश्रामगृहे यामध्ये संपर्क यंत्रणा तयार करील.

## जोडपत्र "अ"

## पर्यटनाचे घटक

**पात्र घटक.**—पर्यटन धोरण-२००६ अन्वये पर्यटनाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याच्या प्रयोजनासाठी खालील पर्यटन प्रकल्पांचा पात्र घटक म्हणून समावेश केला जाईल.

## १. हॉटेल्स

भारत सरकारच्या पर्यटन विभागाने वेळोवेळी प्रसृत/निर्गमित केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सुचनांप्रमाणे १ ते ५ तारांकित प्रवर्गांच्या हॉटेल आस्थापनांमध्ये हॉटेल प्रकल्पांकरिता अपेक्षित असलेल्या सुविधा असलेली हॉटेल्स असावीत अशा हॉटेल्सनी प्रवर्ग प्रमाणपत्र देखील मिळविलेले असावे. या घटकांमध्ये संलग्न स्नानगृहांसह भाड्याने देण्याजोग्या किमान २० खोल्या असाव्यात. अभ्यागतांसाठी एखाद्या सार्वजनिक प्रसाधनगृहाची सुविधा देखील असावी. अशा हॉटेल्समधील खोलीचे आकारमान व वातानुकूलित सुविधा व स्नानगृहाचे आकारमान हे भारत सरकारच्या पर्यटन विभागाने विहीत केलेल्या मानकांप्रमाणे असावे.

## (अ) विश्रामगृह (पर्यटक निवास)

विश्रामगृह प्रकल्पामध्ये संलग्न स्नानगृहांसह भाड्याने देता येण्याजोग्या किमान २० खोल्या असाव्यात. पर्यटन प्रकल्प मान्यता गट (प्र.मा.ग.) यांच्यामते जर ते गिरीस्थानी किंवा समुद्रकिनारी किंवा पर्यटनस्थळी वातानुकूलतेची आवश्यकता असल्यास किमान ३५ % खोल्या वातानुकूलित असाव्यात. स्नानगृहाचे चटई क्षेत्र किमान ३.५ चौरस मीटर इतके असावे. त्यात उपाहारगृह / भोजनगृह यासह किमान ४० चौरस मीटर इतकी आसनव्यवस्था (स्वयंपाकघर व कोठार वगळून) असावी. त्याठिकाणी एस.टी.डी. सुविधा असलेला दूरध्वनी असावा. ज्या भूखंडावर विश्रामगृह उभारलेले आहे. त्या भूखंडाचे क्षेत्रफळ किमान १०,००० चौरस मीटर इतके असावे. विश्रामगृहाच्या भूखंडाची खुली जागा (बांधकाम न केलेले क्षेत्र) किमान ६,००० चौरस मीटर इतकी असावी. त्याठिकाणी खालीलपैकी किमान ४ सुविधा असाव्यात.

एक.—अंतर्गृही खेळ (इनडोअर गेम) (उदाहरणार्थ-टेबल टेनिस, स्क्वॅश, बिलीअर्डस, बाउलिंग अ‍ॅली इत्यादी) यासाठी किमान २५ चौरस मीटर इतके बांधकाम केलेल्या क्षेत्रासह.

दोन.—सभागृह (३० चौरस मीटर इतके चटई क्षेत्र असलेले).

तीन.—जलतरणीका / तरण तलाव.

चार.—टेनिस किंवा बॅडमिंटन कोर्ट किंवा गोल्फ किंवा इतर मैदानी खेळासाठी क्षेत्र.

पाच.—आरोग्य विहार (Health club) (किमान २० चौरस मीटर इतके बांधकाम केलेले क्षेत्र).

सहा.—(कमीत कमी ३५ चौरस मीटर इतक्या क्षेत्रफळाचे) आरामकक्ष.

## (ब) आरोग्य विहार / हेल्थ फार्म

आरोग्यविहार प्रदुषणमुक्त व गोंगाट नसलेल्या क्षेत्रात आणि सर्वसाधारणपणे स्वास्थकारी व आरोग्यवर्धक वातावरणाच्या ठिकाणी असावे. तेथे भाड्याने देण्याजोग्या संलग्न स्नानगृहांसह किमान २० खोल्या असाव्यात.

तेथे खालील सुविधांपैकी कमीतकमी सहा सुविधा असाव्यात.

एक.—आरोग्य विहार

दोन.—व्यायामशाळा

तीन.—योग/ ध्यानधारणा केंद्र

चार.—मैदानी व्यायाम क्षेत्रे

पाच.—अंतर्गृही खेळ (इंडोअर गेमस)

सहा.—मैदानी खेळ

सात.—जलतरणीका/ तरण तलाव

आठ.—वर्ग खोल्या

नऊ.—पायी चालण्यासाठी मार्ग (Jogging tracks)

दहा.—अश्वरोहण सुविधा.

यामध्ये फळझाडे, भाजीपाला, वनस्पती व धान्य यांची लागवड करण्यासाठी (कमीत कमी ५०० चौरस मीटर इतक्या क्षेत्रफळाचा) भूखंड असावा त्यामध्ये वैद्यकीय, निम्नवैद्यकीय कर्मचारीवर्ग, पर्यायी औषध पद्धती, आरोग्यविशेषज्ञ, आहारविशेषज्ञ अशा प्रकारचे किमान दोन पूर्णवेळ कर्मचारी असावेत.

## २. मॉटेल्स व मार्गाच्या बाजूस असलेल्या सुखसोयी

मॉटेल प्रकल्प हा राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग, राज्य महामार्ग किंवा प्रमुख जिल्हामार्ग किंवा अशा महामार्ग/ प्रमुख जिल्हा मार्गापासून अनुक्रमे १.५ कि.मी., १ कि.मी. किंवा १/२ किमी इतक्या अंतराच्या आत असावा. त्यामध्ये भाड्याने देता येण्याजोग्या किमान १० खोल्या असाव्यात व सर्व खोल्यांना संलग्न स्नानगृहे असावीत. ज्या भूखंडावर मॉटेल आहे त्याचे क्षेत्रफळ किमान १५०० चौरस मीटर इतके असावे त्यात उघडारगृह/ भोजनगृह यासह किमान ३० चौरस मीटर इतके आसनक्षेत्र (स्वयंपाकघर व कोठार वगळून) असावे. दोन खोल्या व एक खोली यांचे चटईक्षेत्र अनुक्रमे किमान १२ चौरस मीटर इतके व १० चौरस मीटर इतके असावे. स्नानगृहाचे चटईक्षेत्र किमान ३ चौरस मीटर इतके असावे. त्यात एस.टी.डी.सह दूरध्वनी सुविधा असावी. त्यामध्ये सार्वजनिक प्रसाधनगृह व प्रथमोपचार केंद्र असावे. प्रत्येक खोलीकरिता ५ चौरस मीटर एवढ्या क्षेत्रफळाचे कार पार्किंग असावे. खोल्यांमध्ये पुरेसे फर्निचर, पक्क्या बसविलेल्या वस्तू व कापडी पडदे असावेत. जमिनीची मालकी/ जमिनीचा भाडेपट्टा व जमिनीचा वापर नियमानुसार असावा.

राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग, राज्य महामार्ग व प्रमुख जिल्हामार्गावर एक सामूहिक सुविधा केंद्र असावे किंवा ते अशा मार्गापासून अल्प अंतरावर असावे. मार्गाच्या बाजूस असणाऱ्या सुखसोयी त्यामध्ये सामान्यतः — (अ) फूड प्लाझा, (ब) सार्वजनिक सोय, (क) अटीएम/ बँकिंग, (ड) संकटकालिन / वैद्यकीय सुविधा, (ई) संदेशवाहन केंद्र, (ए) पेट्रोल भरण्याचे केंद्र व वाहन दुरुस्ती सेवा या सुविधा असाव्यात. वर उल्लेख केलेल्या (अ) (ब) (क) (ड) व (फ) या सुविधा असलेली केंद्रे प्रोत्साहन सवलतीस पात्र असतील.

## ३. अपार्टमेंट हॉटेल

अपार्टमेंट हॉटेल प्रकल्प हा भाड्याने देता येण्याजोग्या किमान १२ अपार्टमेंटचा (सदनिका) असावा. एका अपार्टमेंटमध्ये किमान २ खोल्या व स्वयंपाकघराची एक लहान खोली असावी. त्या अपार्टमेंटचे चटईक्षेत्र ३० चौरस मीटरपेक्षा कमी नसावे. प्रत्येक अपार्टमेंटमध्ये शयनगृहास संलग्न असणारे किमान एक स्नानगृह असावे तेथे प्रत्येक अपार्टमेंटमध्ये दूरध्वनी सुविधा असावी. या अपार्टमेंटपैकी किमान ५० % अपार्टमेंटमध्ये वातानुकूलित शयनगृहे असावीत. तेथे खालील चार सुविधांपैकी किमान दोन सुविधा असाव्यात.

- (अ) अंतर्गृही खेळ (इनडोर गेम)
- (ब) जलतरणिका/ तरण तलाव
- (क) टेनिस, बॅटमिंटन किंवा त्यासारखे इतर मैदानी खेळ
- (ड) आरोग्य विहार (Health club)

अपार्टमेंटमध्ये स्वच्छता व देखभालीची पुरेशी सुविधा असावी. सर्व अपार्टमेंटमध्ये २४ तास थंड व गरम पाण्याचा पुरवठा चालू असावा. प्रत्येक अपार्टमेंटकरिता ५ चौरस मीटरइतकी वाहनतळ सुविधा असावी. चटई क्षेत्राच्या किमान १०० चौरस मीटर क्षेत्रफळाच्या जमिनीवर मध्यवर्ती स्वयंपाकघर, कोठी उपाहारगृह, खरेदीसाठी दुतर्फी दुकाने असलेला रस्ता, आरामकक्ष, प्रशिक्षण, चादरी/ कपडे, कोठार देखभाल व अशा इतर सुविधा असाव्यात. एकाच वेळेस किमान तीन आंतरवासिना आपल्या गरजा भागविता याव्यात म्हणून मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणी असलेल्या स्वयंपाक बनविण्यासाठीची भांडी, स्वयंपाकाचा गॅस व जेवणासाठी भांडी असावीत. सर्व अपार्टमेंटमध्ये एक दूरदर्शन संच असावा.

## ४. जलक्रिडा

समुद्रकिनार्यावर किंवा सरोवर किंवा नदी किनाऱ्यावर तरता पूल, तराफा/ लहान धक्का यासह जलक्रिडा प्रकल्प उभारण्यात यावेत. त्याठिकाणी किमान दोन जलक्रिडा सुविधा असाव्यात. पॅरासेलिंग, वॉटर स्कूटर, हॉवर क्रॉफ्ट व वॉटर स्केइंगही अशा सुविधांची उदाहरणे आहेत. बोट व आऊट बोर्ड मोटार यातील गुंतवणुकी व्यतिरिक्त जलक्रिडा साधनसामुग्रीमध्ये किमान रुपये ५ लाख इतकी गुंतवणूक केलेली असावी. तेथे कपडे बदलण्याच्या खोल्या, शॉवर्स, लॉकर्स, महिला व पुरुषांसाठी स्वतंत्र प्रसाधनगृह यासारख्या पुरेशा सुविधा असाव्यात. तेथे एक उपाहारगृह असावे. सुरक्षाविषयक मानकांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी तेथे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी वर्ग असावा.

## ५. कला व शिल्पकलाग्राम

कला व शिल्पकलाग्राम प्रकल्पात किमान एक एकर जमिनीचा समावेश असावा व त्यात किमान १० कारागीरांना वेगवेगळ्या शिल्पकला वस्तूंचे प्रदर्शन करण्यासाठी व काम करण्यासाठी जागेची सुविधा असावी. कलावस्तूंच्या प्रदर्शनासाठी १०० चौरस मीटरहून कमी क्षेत्र नसावे. त्यामध्ये लोककला प्रदर्शन, उपयोजिता कला व चित्रपट प्रदर्शात करण्यासाठी एक बहुपयोगी सभागृह असावे. त्यात उपाहारगृह व प्रसाधनगृहे यांची देखील सुविधा असावी.

## ६. गोल्फ मैदान

गोल्फ मैदान प्रकल्पात किमान ९ holes असावेत. जमिनीचे क्षेत्र १० हेक्टर हून कमी नसावे. तेथे पाणी साचणार नाही अशा प्रकारची रचना व जलनिःसारण व्यवस्था असावी. पुरेशा पाणी पुरवठ्यासाठी तेथे विश्वसनीय यंत्रणा असावी. तेथे उत्तम प्रकारचे क्लबहाऊस असावे. गोल्फ मंडळाचे सदस्य नसलेल्या पर्यटकांना तेथे गोल्फ खेळण्यासाठी सहज प्रवेश असावा तसेच त्याबाबतीत आकारण्यात येणारा सेवा आकार हा पारदर्शक व सुसंगत असावा. किमान २५ वाहनांसाठी पुरेशी वाहनतळ व्यवस्था आणि सार्वजनिक सुविधादेखील उपलब्ध असावी.

## ७. शिबिरवास व तंबू सुविधा

शिबिरवास व तंबू सुविधा किमान १०० चौरस क्षेत्रफळाच्या मोकळ्या मैदानावर असावी. त्यात किमान २० व्यक्ती राहू शकतील इतक्या क्षमतेची निवास व्यवस्था असावी. तेथे किमान १० तंबू असावेत. तंबूचे ढोबळ चटईक्षेत्र किमान २०० चौरस मीटर इतके असावे. सर्व तंबूना संलग्न प्रसाधनगृहे

असावीत. हे तंबू जमिनीपासून किमान २.५ फूटाच्या चबुतऱ्यावर उभारावेत. तंबूची जागा पुरेशी सुरक्षित असावी. तंबूची जागा पर्यावरणाभिमुख बांधकाम केलेली किमान २०० चौरस मीटर इतक्या क्षेत्रफळाची असावी त्यात अन्नपदार्थ, मनोरंजन, विश्रांती व लॉकर्स यासारख्या सुविधा असाव्यात. तेथे वीज, पाणीपुरवठा, मलनिःसारणाची विल्हेवाट व जलनिःसारण याबाबतीत पुरेशी सुविधा असावी.

## ८. मनोरंजन पार्क

मनोरंजनासाठी असलेल्या पार्कमध्ये मनोरंजनाची किमान ८ साधने असावीत. मनोरंजनाची साधने / साहित्य यातील गुंतवणूक किमान ५० लाख रुपये इतकी असावी. जी केवळ साधनांसाठीचीच असावी. त्याचे क्षेत्र किमान २०,००० चौरस मीटर इतके असावे.

## ९. वॉटर पार्क

वॉटर पार्क प्रकल्पाचे क्षेत्र ५ एकर एवढे असावे व त्यात किमान पाच वॉटर साईट्स असाव्यात. त्यात एकाचवेळी किमान १०० सरकचित्रे (स्लाईट्स) हाताळण्याची क्षमता असावी. तेथे सुरक्षामानकांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याकरिता प्रशिक्षित पर्यवेक्षक असावेत. तेथे उपाहारगृहे व कपडे बदलण्यासाठी पुरेशा खोल्या, लॉकर्स, शॉवर्स व स्त्रिया व पुरुषांसाठी स्वतंत्र प्रसाधनगृहे असावीत.

## १०. (Rope Way) लोहरज्जू मार्ग

लोहरज्जू मार्ग हा यांत्रिक व मोटरवर चालणारा असावा. त्याची क्षितीजसमांतर लांबी सुमारे ५०० मी इतकी असावी. परंतु विशिष्ट स्थळांच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार ती किंचीत कमी करता येईल. रज्जूमार्ग प्रवाशांसाठी आरामदायक असावा व तेथे गोंगाट नसावा. प्रत्येक तासाला किमान २०० प्रवासी वाहून नेण्याची त्याची क्षमता असावी. हे झुले (cabins) थोड्या थोड्या वेळाच्या अंतराने सोडण्यात यावेत जेणेकरून वाहतुकीत सातत्य राहील व प्रतीक्षा कालावधी कमीत कमी राहील. या झुल्यांचा (cabin) वेग सुरळितपणे वाढविण्यासाठी व वेग कमी करण्यासाठी मुख्य मोटरवर किंवा तशा प्रकारच्या साधनावर थायरिस्टर (thyristor) नियंत्रण यंत्रणा असावी. त्याला नेहमीच्या ब्रेक व्यतिरिक्त एक संकटकालिन ब्रेकही असावा. झुला मजबूत व आकर्षक असावा. तसेच विद्युतपुरवठा खंडीत झाल्यास झुला चालविता येईल एवढे पूर्ण क्षमतेचे विद्युत जनित्र असावे, रोपवे अधिनियमाच्या तरतुदीचे पालन करून सुविधा निर्माण कराव्यात.

## ११. हेरिटेज हॉटेल

हेरिटेज हॉटेल हे १९५० पुर्वीच्या पारंपारिक पद्धतीने बांधलेला राजवाडा, हवेली, कोणत्याही इमारतीच्या दरबारगृहासारखे असावे. या हॉटेलाच्या इमारतीची दर्शनी बाजू वास्तुशिल्पीय वैशिष्ट्ये सर्वसाधारण बांधकाम विशिष्ट दर्जाचे हस्तद्वयसमानकुशल (ambience) व पारंपारिक जीवनशैलीशी सुसंगत असे असावे. त्यामध्ये भाड्याने देता येण्याजोग्या किमान १० खोल्या असाव्यात. त्यातील सुविधा व सेवा यांची असलेली वैशिष्ट्ये, ही भारत सरकारच्या पर्यटन विभागाने वेळोवेळी लागू केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सुचनांप्रमाणे असावीत.

## १२. संकेत केंद्र (कन्व्हेन्शन सेंटर)

कन्व्हेन्शन सेंटर हे किमान कमी ५००० चौरस मीटर इतक्या क्षेत्रफळाच्या भूखंडावर असावे. ज्यामध्ये किमान ७५० व्यक्ती असू शकतील इतकी त्याची क्षमता असावी. केंद्राची रचना अशी असावी की त्यामध्ये एकाचवेळी किमान ५ स्वतंत्र सभा (इव्हेंट्स) घेता येतील. परिषद/ सभागृह घटकांमध्ये पुरेशी ध्वनीविषयक सुविधा असावी. सभागृह केंद्राच्या क्षमतेतील किमान ७५ % क्षमता वातानुकुलीत असावी. प्रत्येक आसनासाठी किमान २ चौ.मी. वाहनतळ सुविधा असावी. सर्व परिषद/सभागृह क्षेत्रे प्रक्षेपण, व्हीडीओ, स्क्रीनिंग, चलचित्र आधुनिक सार्वजनिक संबोधन (Public address system) यासारख्या इतर सुविधांनी सुसज्ज असावीत. त्याची स्वतःची साधनसामुग्री असावी. त्यामध्ये उपाहारगृह व एकाच वेळी किमान ५०० व्यक्तींसाठी पुरेशी व आच्छादित केलेली खाद्यगृहे असावीत. स्वयंपाक घर वगळता जागेचे क्षेत्रफळ किमान ५०० चौरस मीटर एवढे असावे. त्यामध्ये एस.टी.डी सेवा असलेले दूरध्वनी, प्रथमोपचार केंद्र, फॅक्स व ईमेल व फोटोकॉपी सुविधा असावी. अशा सुविधांचे प्रमाण हे संकुलाच्या आकारमानाशी सुसंगत असावे.

## १३. कॅरॅव्हॅन पर्यटन

हे पर्यटन हे मोटारगाडी वाहन यावर आधारित असावे. जर असा पर्यटन प्रकल्प यंत्रचलित मोटारगाडी वाहनाच्या चालकासह वाहनांच्या सहाय्याने चालविण्यात येत असेल तर अशा प्रकल्पामध्ये एकाचवेळी किमान ३० पर्यटकांना सहभागी करून घेण्याची क्षमता असावी. असा पर्यटन प्रकल्प वर्षातून किमान तीन महिने चालविण्यात यावा. राज्य पर्यटन समितीची मान्यता मागण्यापूर्वी असा प्रकल्प किमान तीन महिने चालू असावा.

## १४. साहसी पर्यटन प्रकल्प

साहसी पर्यटन प्रकल्पातील उपक्रम सुरू ठेवण्यासाठी व चालविण्यासाठी या प्रकल्पाला प्रशिक्षित कर्मचाऱ्यासह आवश्यक ती साधनसामुग्री पुरवली पाहिजे. स्थानिक प्राधिकरणांकडून आवश्यक ती परवानगी तसेच सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून परवानगी मिळविली पाहिजे/ तरतूद केली पाहिजे. उपाहारगृह (जेथे आवश्यकता आहे तेथे) पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा पुरवठा, राहण्याची व्यवस्था, (जेथे आवश्यकता आहे तेथे) प्रसाधनगृह इत्यादी सारख्या किमान सुविधा पुरविण्यात याव्यात.

## १५. इतर प्रकल्प

मुख्य सचिव/सचिव (पर्यटन) महाराष्ट्र शासन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील उच्चाधिकार समितीच्या मान्यतेस अधिन राहून वरील कोणत्याही प्रवर्गात नसलेल्या इतर प्रकल्पांचा विचार करण्यात येईल.



## जोडपत्र “ ब ”

## क्षेत्रांची वर्गवारी

| अ.क्र.<br>(१) | परिमंडल “ अ ”<br>(२)   | परिमंडल “ ब ”<br>(३)   | परिमंडल “ क ”<br>(४)  |
|---------------|--|--|---|
| १             | मुंबई, मुंबई उपनगर जिल्हा, नवी मुंबई, ठाणे आणि पुणे महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रे आणि पिंपरी-चिंचवड महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रे. | (परिमंडल “ अ ” मध्ये असलेल्या महानगरपालिकांची क्षेत्रे वगळून) सर्व महानगरपालिका आणि “ अ ” वर्गातील नगरपालिका क्षेत्रे. | परिमंडल “ अ ” व “ ब ” ची क्षेत्रे वगळून महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व जिल्हे. |

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नांवाने,

भूषण गगराणी,  
सचिव (पर्यटन).

प्रति,

१. मा. राज्यपाल यांचे सचिव
२. मा. मुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव
३. मा. उप मुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव
४. मा. मंत्री (वित्त) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
५. मा. मंत्री (उद्योग) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
६. मा. मंत्री (पर्यटन) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
७. मा. राज्यमंत्री (ऊर्जा) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
८. मा. राज्यमंत्री (उद्योग) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
९. मा. राज्यमंत्री (वित्त) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
१०. मा. राज्यमंत्री (पर्यटन) यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक
११. मा. मुख्य सचिव
१२. सर्व अपर मुख्य सचिव/सर्व प्रधान सचिव, मंत्रालय
१३. सर्व विभागीय आयुक्त
१४. सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी
१५. सर्व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद
१६. अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत मंडळ, मुंबई
१७. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य उद्योग व गुंतवणूक महामंडळ, मुंबई
१८. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ लि., मुंबई
१९. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य वित्त संचालनालय लि., मुंबई
२०. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, एम.आय.डी.सी.लि., मुंबई
२१. सर्व मंत्रालयीन विभाग
२२. महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र-१, मुंबई
२३. महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र-२ नागपूर
२४. अधिदान व लेखाधिकारी, मुंबई
२५. निवासी लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारी, मुंबई
२६. महासंचालक, माहिती व जनसंपर्क, मुंबई
- योग्य ती प्रेस नोट देण्याच्या तसेच या शासन निर्णयाला व्यापक प्रसिद्धी देण्याच्या विनंतीसह.
२७. उद्योग आयुक्त, मुंबई
२८. सचिव (पर्यटन), पर्यटन मंत्रालय, केंद्र शासन, नवी दिल्ली.
२९. हॉटेल व रेस्टॉरंट संघटना, (पश्चिम भारत), मुंबई.
३०. प्रादेशिक संचालक, भारत सरकार, प्रवासी कार्यालय, मुंबई
३१. मुंबईतील सर्व भारतीय प्रवासी एजंट
३२. यात्रा आयोजक व भारतीय वाहतूकदार संघ
३३. भारतीय ॲम्ब्युजमेंट पार्क व उद्योग संघ
३४. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे सर्व सार्वजनिक उपक्रम.

## TOURISM POLICY OF MAHARASHTRA - 2006

### GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Resolution No. MTC-2005/2/CR-172/Tourism  
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, Dated 16th December 2006.

- Read.*—(1) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-1091/C.R.409/Tourism, dated 30th November 1993.  
(2) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-1097/C.R.852/Tourism, dated 26th August 1997.  
(3) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-0399/C.R.201/Tourism, dated 7th April 1999.  
(4) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-0399/C.R.142/Tourism, dated 8th July 1999.  
(5) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-2000/3/C.R.242/Tourism, dated 31st July 2000.  
(6) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-2001/C.R.23/Tourism, dated 16 th September 2002.

#### Introduction :

Tourism is now well recognised as a major growth engine. Several countries have transformed their economies by developing their tourism potential. Tourism has great capacity to create large-scale employment – from the most specialized to the unskilled.

The Indian economy is undergoing a major transformation. With an annual growth of eight percent, India has become the second most favoured destination for foreign direct investment. As an economic activity in the service sector, tourism also has enormous potential for contributing to economic growth.

Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of a region. The benefits of planned tourism development are manifold. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the people. Some of the direct benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are :—

- \* Employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality sector
- \* Development of private enterprise
- \* Improved standard of living
- \* Social upliftment and improved quality of life
- \* Better education and training
- \* Sustainable environmental practices
- \* Foreign exchange earning

Some of the indirect benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are :—

- \* Infrastructure development – power, water, sanitation, hospitals, roads, etc.
- \* Market for local produce
- \* Employment in infrastructure sector
- \* Economic upliftment due to income multiplier effect

#### Tourism Potential in Maharashtra :

Maharashtra is the third largest State of India, both in area and population. It is located on the West Coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the lush green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, with its dense forests, is home to several wild life sanctuaries and nature parks. Thus all the three regions of Maharashtra offer considerable tourism potential.

Maharashtra abounds in numerous tourist attractions ranging from ancient cave temples, unspoiled beaches, ancient forts and monuments, forests and wildlife, unique hill stations, pilgrimage centres, and a rich tradition of festivals, art and culture. Hence our campaign slogan for Maharashtra Tourism – “MAHARASHTRA UNLIMITED”

## Tourism trends :

**India.**—The growth of tourism in India, has been rapid in the last five years despite a late start. Tourist arrivals have gone up by more than 25% and foreign exchange earnings has jumped by 40%. The World Travel & Tourism Council has rated India as one of the five fastest growing tourism economies in the world. The survey conducted by “Lonely Planet” has also supported this view. The rich heritage, trade, culture, history and growing economy have become major attractions for the tourists. The survey conducted by “Conde Nast Traveller” came out with the finding that India is preferred to many other tourist destinations like France, Singapore and Switzerland.

**Maharashtra.**—The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakhs in 1991 to 84.8 lakhs in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001.

The rapid growth in domestic tourism can be attributed to the ever increasing middle class, increase in disposable income, improved facilities, stress on urban families, improved connectivity to tourist destinations, etc. Not all foreign tourists visiting Mumbai visit Maharashtra. Some of these foreign tourists come to Mumbai as an entry point to India and proceed to various other states. There is need and scope to attract these visitors into Maharashtra to the various tourist destinations in our State.

## Action Plan for the Next Five Years

The following action plan will be implemented in the next five years to achieve the above objectives and the long-term vision for 2025.

1. *Development of infrastructure at tourist destinations.*—Various tourism facilities such as accommodation facilities, eateries, toilets, information centres, etc. would be developed at all destinations. For this, the incentive policy proposed will encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development. Access to weekend destinations (hill-stations, beaches, etc.) near major cities in Maharashtra would be given preference.

2. *Accessibility to tourism destinations and wayside amenities.*—Approach roads would be identified to various tourist destinations in Maharashtra. The roads would be assessed for suitability (carrying capacity, quality, etc.) and would be considered for further development. Wayside amenities would also be planned while developing roads.

In addition, rail linkages and air connectivity to important tourism destination must be strengthened by co-ordination with the concerned departments and Ministries.

3. *Development Control Regulation at destinations.*—‘Development Control Regulations’ would be prepared to work as guidelines for development at and around important tourism destinations/ areas.

4. *Strengthening of Bed and Breakfast scheme.*—The Bed and Breakfast scheme creates facilities for travellers at remote destinations (where hotel accommodation is not available) and provides income to the local people. With the increasing interest in the rural way of life and the advent of rural tourism, the Bed and Breakfast Scheme offers excellent potential for the mutual benefit of tourists and the local population. This Scheme will be strengthened to form a part of rural micro-financing projects.

5. *Recreational facilities at destinations.*—Entertainment facilities such as children’s sports, horse rides, light and sound shows (based on feasibility) will be arranged at selected destinations. Providing recreation and entertainment at tourism destinations can convert day tourists into staying tourists.

6. *Public-Private-Partnership.*—Specific destinations and monuments would be identified where public-private-partnership is possible. Conservation plans would be prepared for the identified monuments. The concept of Public-Private-partnership would also be applied to the development of resorts at select destinations and for the organisation of festivals.

7. *World Heritage Sites.*—Conservation and tourism development of three heritage sites (Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta) are covered under external funding. Special attention will be given to the newly declared site - Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus. A detailed conservation and tourism plan will be prepared to showcase it as one of Mumbai’s tourist attractions.

Other monuments that are suitable to be promoted as world heritage sites would be identified in co-ordination with the concerned agencies such as ASI, State Directorate of Archaeology, etc.

8. *Cultural Tourism*.—Distinctive aspects of Maharashtra's rich culture and tradition would be identified and promoted as an integral part of Maharashtra's tourism.

Identify and promote the State's folk arts and organize folk dance and music programmes at tourist destinations

- \* State government would identify the artistes in the state and the details (name, art/dance type, contact details, etc.) of these artistes would be recorded in the tourism portal.
- \* Register the artist or his/her group.
- \* Arrange cultural programmes at MTDC resorts/ destinations involving local art forms.
- \* Prepare and organise a calendar of festivals specially focused to attract tourists.
- \* Local cuisine would be identified and promoted at MTDC resorts. Food festivals showcasing various types of Maharashtrian cuisine would be organised.
- \* Identify local melas/festivals that have been traditionally held for many years to showcase these traditions.

9. *Crafts*.— Since Maharashtra has a number of exclusive handicrafts; the government would undertake the following activities to promote the handicrafts industry in the state —

- \* Appoint a design agency to develop products based on local crafts.
- \* Based on their recommendation, training will be arranged for artisans to develop various products.
- \* Develop and promote the State's handicrafts industry through e-commerce.
- \* Handicraft artisans of various crafts would be identified. Quality of the products would be standardized and products would be marketed through e-commerce.
- \* On-line /e-commerce application would be developed and backward linkages would be established with the artisans.
- \* Simultaneously, marketing support in terms of providing common sale outlets like bazaars and haats would be provided for handicraft products.

10. *Pilgrimage Circuits*.—Maharashtra is known for its pilgrimage centers like the Jyotirlingas, the Ashta Vinayaks and other famous temples at Shirdi, Pandarpur, Kolhapur, etc. Pilgrim circuits can be developed, connecting these pilgrimages.

Maintaining sanctity and cleanliness at the place of pilgrimage is of utmost importance to provide an enhanced experience and attract more tourists. The responsibility for development of pilgrimage centres has been entrusted to the Urban Development Department or Rural Development Department *vide* G.R. No. MIS 7896/1830/CR-78/96/UD-18, dated 17th May, 1996. Maharashtra tourism would assist the Urban Development Department and Rural Development Department for preparing a development model which can be applied to all pilgrimage sites. However, the nodal department will be the Urban Development Department / Rural Development Department.

11. *Rural Tourism*.—Rural Tourism, Agricultural Tourism & Wine Tourism will be promoted considering state potential & varieties existing in our state.

12. *Fort /Fort Circuits*.—Maharashtra has a large number of forts which are valued not only for their historical significance but also for their architectural excellence. These forts will be conserved and developed by the Archaeological Survey of India and State Archaeology respectively. The Tourism Department will support the schemes wherever necessary.

13. *Application of Information Technology for Tourism*.—Effective utilisation of the website/ portal for tourism promotion of Maharashtra in India and abroad would be ensured. Online advertising material would be prepared by MTDC and posted on the portal. Online bookings for the Deccan Odyssey as well as for all MTDC resorts will be operationalised .

14. *Information Kiosks*.—Government of Maharashtra would create kiosks at important airports, railway stations, bus stations and important public places to provide tourism information on an interactive basis with links to the tourism portal and on-line booking systems.

15. *Creating Awareness*.—Create awareness among people about the importance of tourism, how to identify and plan tour options and on how to be an enlightened tourist. This would also include creating awareness about safety and environmental awareness.

16. *Safety and Security.*—The Tourism Department will formulate the guidelines for the safety of tourists on the beaches of State as well as the those tourists venturing into water sports activities.

17. *Training and Capacity Building.*—Carry out training needs assessment for tourism staff and plan for training programmes, with a view to capacity building of all partners and stake holders in the tourism sector. This will be in co-ordination with the “Atithi Devo Bhava” programme of the Central Government.

18. *Coordination and Monitoring.*—State Government would form a committee involving the Department of Tourism, MTDC, and other related departments to play a coordinating role. This committee would also identify developmental needs (either infrastructure or site facilities) at various destinations.

Special Task Forces would be created for the following activities: Public-private-partnership, arts and crafts, pilgrimage tourism, Development Control Regulations at destinations.

19. *Organisational Review.*—A thorough review of institutional and staffing requirements of the Department of Tourism and MTDC would be taken up for restructuring the roles and functions of departments/individuals, based on the needs of tourism development in the State.

20. *Nodal Office in New Delhi.*—A Nodal Office in New Delhi will focus on marketing for the Deccan Odessey and bookings for Maharashtra Tourism and MTDC resorts apart from liaisoning with other departments and agencies and handling promotional activities.

21. *Single Window Clearance System.*—The Government will create a system for single window clearance for facilitating tourist projects in consultation with all concerned departments.

22. *Tourist Survey Statistics.*—Periodic tourism statistics are not readily available in Maharashtra. A mechanism would be developed to collect tourism statistics in the State. Availability of periodic statistics will help in analysis and deriving recommendations for better tourism management. Certain statistics are available through sale of tickets. To get complete statistics, MTDC would—

- tie up with various tourism related institutes such as ASI, State Directorate of Archaeology. hotels near destinations, tour operators, etc. to get statistical information on tourist arrivals.
- develop information requirement formats and send to the above agencies.
- develop a computerised database to store and analyse the data collected.
- collect monthly data/information.
- conduct periodic (may be yearly/once in two years, etc.) tourist surveys and impact analysis.

23. *Evaluation and outcome budgetting.*—From the financial year 2005-06, Government of Maharashtra has initiated the process of evaluating each department by the outcome of their schemes. The emphasis has shifted from merely spending funds to the actual utility and outcomes of the funds spent. Accordingly, parameters would be identified and reviewed such as tourist arrivals, increase in employment generation, district (area) domestic products etc. Studies would be regularly held either through Government Departments or Universities, Colleges and private agencies to assess the impacts and outcomes of tourism projects on a sample basis. Also, feasibility studies would preferably be undertaken before embarking on tourism projects where huge investment is required so that unfruitful expenditure can be avoided.

## **RESOLUTION**

### **1. TITLE**

This scheme will be known as “ THE TOURISM POLICY-2006. ”

### **2. PERIOD OF OPERATION**

This scheme comes into operation with effect from the 1st November, 2006 and shall remain in force for a period of ten years or until substituted by a new package scheme of incentives.

### **3. COVERAGE**

Coverage under the Tourism Policy-2006 – Tourism Projects in the Private Sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector and the Co-operative Sector but not in the Central Public Sector will be considered for the incentives under “The Tourism Policy-2006”. The proposed tourist facilities shall be open to all and shall not be confined to the exclusive use of any particular individual or members of any group or club or have any such other restrictions.

#### 4. ELIGIBLE UNITS

(1) Hotels, Heritage Hotels, Resorts and Health Farms, Health and Wellness spa and units registered under the Bed and Breakfast scheme of MTDC.

(2) Motels and wayside amenities.

(3) Apartment Hotels/Service Apartments.

(4) Water Sports and Amusement Parks.

(5) Arts and Crafts Villages.

(6) Golf Courses.

(7) Camping, Caravaning and Tent Facilities.

(8) Aerial Ropeways.

(9) Convention Centres.

(10) Development of Hill Stations.

(11) Adventure Tourism Projects.

(12) Houseboats.

(13) Eco-Tourism Projects.

(14) Museums and Aquariums.

(15) Projects approved by classification Committee of the Tourism Department of the State Government or Government of India.

#### 5. DEFINITIONS

##### 5.1 Tourism Undertaking

"Tourism Undertaking" means a legal entity in the form of a registered company under the Companies Act, 1956, or a partnership firm, a Registered Trust or a legally registered co-operative society or an individual proprietary concern, engaged in or to be engaged in one or more tourism projects.

##### 5.2 New Tourism Unit

A "New Tourism Unit" means a new tourism project set up for the first time by a tourism undertaking satisfying the following conditions :—

(a) The new project should have obtained a registration with the registering authority, as may be required after this policy comes into force.

(b) The new project should have separately identifiable capital investment and it should not be an expansion of the existing project except as provided in "c" below.

(c) Expansion of an existing project will also be eligible for the incentives under this scheme provided that the existing tourism unit increases its investment in either its fixed capital, or capacity by at least 50% of the gross fixed capital and capacity at the end of the last financial year.

##### 5.3 Eligible Capital Investment

The term "eligible capital investment" means investment in capital assets acquired and paid for and shall include investment in, :—

(i) Land/area in effective possession with legitimate legal rights as per the requirement of the project.

(ii) Building i.e. any builtup area used for the eligible unit including administrative building, residential quarters, and accommodation for all such facilities as required for the running of the unit.

(iii) Plant and Machinery, Amusement rides/games, Air-conditioning equipments and other equipments including Water Sports equipments, Tents, other equipment as are necessarily required and exclusively used for sustaining the working of the eligible unit but will not include vehicles, furniture and fixtures, cutlery, crockery and utensils.

(iv) The cost of development of the site of the location of the eligible unit, such as fencing, construction of internal roads, landscaping and other infrastructural facilities which the eligible unit has to incur under the project.

(v) Existing hotels which have not got any incentives either from SICOM or MTDC in the past, will be encouraged to convert themselves into at least three star category hotels by offering them incentives for a period of 3 years only, limited to 75% of their eligible Fixed Capital Investment [Gross block as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007].

(vi) Consultancy charges/feasibility report charges (not more than .2% of total project cost)

(vii) Installation charges.

(viii) The amount paid as non-refundable interest-free deposit to the electricity service provider or other Power Supply Company for supply of power to the eligible unit or to any other agency for similar purpose.

(ix) Above investment should be made by an eligible unit during the operative period of the scheme. Investment prior to or subsequent to the operative period will not be eligible for incentives.

#### 5.4. Not Eligible

The following investment shall not be eligible for incentives viz. (1) Working Capital, (2) Goodwill, (3) Preoperative expenses, (4) Second-hand plant and machinery purchased or shifted from within the country, (5) Interest capitalized, (6) Trucks, cars, vans, trailers, tractors and transport vehicles except approved sight-seeing buses operating in Municipal Corporation areas which are registered as such and approved by the concerned transport authorities.

5.4 (1) Any investment in any asset, which has a life span of less than five years, except Tents.

5.4 (2) Eligibility period - means the period of 3 years (or 5 years in case extension is granted) with effect from the date of eligibility certificate or such lesser period as may be prescribed, provided that the last date shall not fall after completion of the operative period.

### 6. CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS

For the purpose of administration of the incentive scheme under the Tourism Policy, 2006, the State has been divided into three zone A, B, and C as shown in Annexure-B.

### 7. EFFECTIVE STEPS

**The effective steps shall comprise of (a) initial and (b) final steps :**

(a) Initial effective steps will include :

(i) Effective possession of land by an eligible unit free from all encumbrances and with legitimate legal rights.

(ii) Registration in respect of company/co-operative society/Trust with the respective registering authority. In respect of partnership firm, evidence of execution of a partnership deed and requisite application with the payment of necessary registration fees with the Registrar of firms.

(iii) Submission of project report specifically mentioning the category of tourism activity (coverage) and the incentives that are proposed to be availed of by the eligible unit with all relevant details.

(iv) Copy of permissions from all concerned statutory and executive authorities from whom permission is required under various laws.

(v) Registration with the respective authority.

(b) The final effective steps shall mean and include :

(i) Clearances, if any, from Central/State Government and other concerned authorities for implementing the project.

(ii) Arranging of finance for the project to the satisfaction of the incentives-sanctioning authority.

(iii) Acquisition of fixed assets at site to the extent of 10% of the total fixed assets as envisaged for the project, and

(iv) Evidence regarding expenditure on the project, including advances and pre-operative expenses paid, aggregating to at least 25 percent of the capital cost envisaged for the project.

## 8. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

For the purpose of registration and claiming of incentives under the package scheme, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is notified as the Registering Authority.

The tourism unit after taking initial effective steps, shall apply to the MTDC for registration for incentives in the prescribed form.

MTDC shall charge a service charge for processing the application as approved by the State Government.

## 9. ELIGIBLE UNITS

The unit falling in areas as classified /defined in Annexure 'B' in A, B, and C zones, for being eligible for the incentives under the new scheme of incentives in the Tourism Policy 2006, should have a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 100 lakhs or more, Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively which should be made within 3 years, 2 years and 18 months respectively from the date of registration.

## 10. FISCAL INCENTIVES

Tax exemption will be available to new units and expansion of existing units (as per the conditions set out earlier) in respect of the following taxes, up to 100% of capital investment or completion of the eligible period of 5, 7 or 10 years, whichever is earlier. The tax exemption will be available to eligible units conforming to the list in Annexure 'B' and falling within the eligible areas for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years respectively for A, B and C areas as shown in Annexure 'B' subject to the conditions hereinafter.

The certificate of entitlement and the eligibility certificate shall automatically stand cancelled on completion of the above period or the limit prescribed for eligible investment.

### (a) List of taxes—

(1) Total exemption from Luxury Tax (as applicable to Hotels) for a period of 7 and 10 years depending on the location of the tourism project in the B and C zones respectively and 50% exemption for a period of 5 years in A zone.

(2) Total exemption from Entertainment Tax/Amusement Tax for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years depending on the location of the tourism project in the A, B, and C zones respectively.

(3) Total exemption from Stamp Duty for the projects located in B and C zones and 50% exemption from stamp duty for projects located in A zone.

### (b) Electricity concessions—

Electricity duty will be levied at industrial rates for the respective period.

### (c) Other Concessions—

(1) 75% exemption from registration charges and 50% concession from payment of permit charges for sightseeing buses registered as such and approved by the transport authority, having minimum seating capacity of 25 seats and operating in Municipal Corporation areas and hill stations.

(2) Total exemption from Property Tax and Non-Agricultural Tax to all tourism projects run/owned/ by MTDC.

(3) The water rate/ tariff, shall be levied at maximum Industrial Rate.

(4) Property Tax shall be charged at Residential Rate.

(d) **NDZ.**—Many tourism areas can attract a number of foreign as well as domestic tourists provided suitable areas/plots can be offered to such projects. As Government has allowed IT activities in No Development Zones (NDZ), tourism activities such as entertainment centres which include small golfing facilities, tourism villages, handicraft displays with no extra FSI should also be considered in the NDZ

(e) **Renewal of Licences.**—Tourism projects require various licenses and clearances like lodging house license, eating house license, Police permissions, license under the Shop and Establishment Act, license under the Food and Drug Admin. Act etc. These licences have to be renewed every year. By this Policy 2006, these licenses/permissions will require renewal every 5 years instead of the present annual renewal.



(f) **Mega Project.**—Tourism was given the status of industry vide G.R.NO. MTC-0399/ C.R.201/ Tourism dated, 7th April 1999. The Cabinet has recently approved a policy for mega projects in the industries sector. Since tourism is also regarded an industry, and has the greatest employment generating potential, a policy similar to the policy for industrial mega projects, is proposed for the tourism sector. The proposed structure will be—

| Area (as proposed in<br>Tourism Policy 2006) | Investment<br>(Rs.in Crores) | Employment<br>Generation |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A  | 100                          | 500                      |
| B  | 50                           | 300                      |
| C  | 25                           | 100                      |

(a) The Tourism project should be eligible for 'Mega Project' either by way of investment or by way of employment generation.

(b) The indirect employment generation in tourism industry is very high. Of the employment generation indicated above, not more than 25% employment will be considered as indirect employment.

(c) The tourism sector is an employment intensive sector. A single room of 3 to 5 star hotel creates 9 direct employments and 18 indirect employments. Moreover, apart from the skilled, even the un-skilled, and semi-skilled can be absorbed in the tourism sector.

Considering the above, it is proposed that the benefits/incentives of 'Mega Project' as envisaged by Industry Department, should be made available to tourism projects also (as per the table above). A separate proposal would be devised accordingly.

#### 11. SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SINDHUDURG DISTRICT AND OTHER DECLARED TOURISM AREAS.

The Govt. of Maharashtra has declared additional incentives to promote tourism in the rural and backward areas of the state,. The areas that would be developed by MTDC would be called 'Tourism Areas'. Sindhudurg district has been declared a Tourism District.

The package scheme of incentives and benefits as mentioned in para 10 will be available for a period of 10 years. Additional incentives as shown below shall also be available in Sindhudurg District and other tourism areas for a period of 10 years.

(1) No increase in water and electricity tariff for a period of 10 years. However any actual increase in the cost of operation of these services shall be recovered from the user as per the guidelines issues by the concerned Departments.

(2) The capital subsidy scheme which is given to the small scale industry in Sindhudurg, shall be made applicable to the approved projects in the tourism sector.

(3) Entry tax on vehicles shall be fully exempted for 10 years.

(4) All tourism units will be provided electricity at the industrial rate. Electricity duty shall be levied as per the policy.

#### 12. PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR INCENTIVES

Tourism units eligible for the incentive scheme will apply to the MTDC Ltd., Mumbai which will scrutinize the applications and issue Provisional Registration adopting the following procedure.

(a) MTDC shall give Provisional Registration Certificate in the first instance up to 3 years to the eligible unit after scrutinizing the application received under the scheme.

(b) If such a unit is not in a position to complete the project and start commercial operations during the initial validity period, such a unit may apply for extension along with their progress report. MTDC may grant extension for a period of upto 2 years after examining the difficulties experienced by the individual unit in implementing the project and also recording the reasons thereof in writing. However, no extension beyond 2 years shall be granted without Government approval.

(c) The unit shall become eligible to apply for Provisional Registration only after taking the initial effective steps as stipulated at 7 (a).

(d) The eligible unit shall be issued Eligibility Certificate only after the commencement of commercial operations and further capital investment during the operative period shall be considered, subject to the maximum ceiling of 100% as mentioned in clause 10- fiscal incentives.

### 13. PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING INCENTIVES

The unit eligible for incentives under the scheme shall apply/inform to MTDC within 180 days of the commencement of commercial operation of the project along with necessary evidence. The MTDC on receiving the information and documents will scrutinize the documents and issue Eligibility Certificate so as to enable the unit to obtain the benefits. (The Eligibility Certificate shall be first forwarded to Sales Tax Department, which in turn shall issue Certificate of Entitlement and put proper date of effect for getting the benefits. Thereafter, MTDC will issue a joint document EC( Eligibility certificate) + CE (Certificate of Entitlement) to the tourism project, with Government's approval.

MTDC and Sales Tax department shall submit quarterly reports to the Government, Department of Tourism about the number of ECs and CEs issued.

### 14. OTHER CONDITIONS

The grant of incentives to tourism units under this scheme shall be subject to the following conditions and on breach of any of these conditions, the incentives granted will be withdrawn with immediate effect.

(a) The unit availing the incentives under this scheme shall install and effectively operate and maintain pollution control measures as per the standards prescribed by the Competent Authority in this regard.

(b) The unit shall remain in commercial operation continuously for at least 8 to 17 years as mentioned in the EC after it is commissioned. However, in cases where the operation is discontinued due to any reason, the unit shall have to repay the amount of incentives availed.

(c) The unit shall furnish details regarding commercial operation, employment, or any other information, which the State Govt. may require from time to time. The unit shall follow guidelines of the employment policy of the Govt. regarding employment of local persons.

(d) The unit, after getting the eligibility certificate must submit quarterly details to the MTDC of the incentives availed during the eligibility period. Any excess claims of incentives by a unit will be recovered with interest of 2% per month.

(e) All matters of interpretation, dispute or contention under the scheme shall be referred to the Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the decision of the Committee will be final and binding on the applicant unit. The Empowered Committee shall comprise of the Chief Secretary, Secretary (Tourism), Secretary (Energy), Commissioner (Sales tax) and Managing Director, MTDC.

(f) MTDC shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of the incentive scheme.

(g) Departments related to various incentives and exemptions under the Scheme of Incentives under the Tourism Policy 2006, shall issue Government Orders, Resolutions/ Notifications as required under the law for such incentives and exemptions, within a period of one month from the date of this notification.

### 15. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Monitoring and review of the fixed capital investment and activities of the eligible units will be done in the following manner :—

(a) An eligible unit shall, within one month from the date prescribed under the Luxury Tax Act for filing returns, submit to MTDC certified true copies of their returns submitted to the Sales Tax Department from time to time.

(b) It shall submit along with the above returns, a report duly signed by a responsible person on behalf of the eligible unit, covering information and details regarding activities and sales indicating the period of stoppage of services and/or closures of the unit, if any, with reasons therefor, addition to the fixed capital investment, disposal of fixed assets, any change in the constitution of the eligible unit, etc.

(c) MTDC shall be entitled to call for any information and details relating to the operation of the tourism unit for any period at any time. It shall also be entitled to inspect the properties for verification. The Sales Tax Authority shall independently examine the position, from time to time, in order to ensure that the incentives drawn / availed of are well within the ceiling and related to the tourism projects eligible, or as the case may be, under the scheme of incentives under the Tourism Policy, 2006.

## 16. LAND POLICY FOR TOURISM

(1) One of the problems in tourism development is the non availability of encumbrance- free land for the purpose of tourism. A potential investor in the industrial sector gets industrial land as per his choice in the various industrial areas developed by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. The MTDC does not have a similar pool of land available with it. Similarly the MTDC does not have powers of land acquisition like the MIDC. Therefore the tourism potential at many places remains unexploited or exploited haphazardly. It is, therefore, proposed to bring an investor friendly land policy for tourism on the lines of the industrial policy.

(2) If an investor approaches the MTDC with a viable project on a particular plot of land and undertakes to bear the cost of acquisition and escalation thereof, the MTDC will acquire such land through the Collector and give the same to the private investor on stipulated terms and conditions in accordance with the Govt. Rules and Regulations.

(3) No modification/alteration/deletion shall be made in the lands identified and reserved for tourism in the Town Planning in the State without prior consultation and concurrence of the Department of Tourism, Govt. of Maharashtra.

### 16 (a) State Guest Houses

There exists a considerable network of State Rest Houses / Guest Houses all over the State. Some State Guest Houses are located at beautiful locations with good tourism potential. In many remote areas, tourists do not have any accommodation to stay overnight. At the same time, it may not be feasible to create additional facilities at these locations. It is, therefore, proposed to identify State guest houses, at such places which can be converted into Tourist Resorts. This will not only boost the tourism activity in that area, but it will also generate income through the existing Rest Houses. It is proposed to constitute a High Power Committee to identify such guest houses to be handed over to the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation to convert into Tourist Resorts. The Constitution of the Committee will be as follows :—

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary          | ... Chairman         |
| 2. Secretary (Tourism)      | ... Member           |
| 3. Secretary (PWD)          | ... Member           |
| 4. Secretary (Irrigation)   | ... Member           |
| 5. Managing Director (MTDC) | ... Member           |
| 6. Dy.Secretary (Tourism)   | ... Member Secretary |

The Committee's task would be—

- (a) To identify PWD and Irrigation Rest Houses in areas of tourism potential :
- (b) To assess how much area / part of these Rest Houses can be converted into tourist accommodation like resort, holiday home, restaurant etc.
- (c) To spell out the modality and the terms and conditions for handing over such identified areas to MTDC; and
- (d) To monitor and guide MTDC to convert these areas into tourism projects.

## 17. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TOURISM

Modern tourism is greatly dependent on infrastructural facilities. In order to promote any destination, it is necessary to have infrastructural linkages in place. Although, Maharashtra has a sound infrastructure base, it still needs to be fine tuned from the tourism point of view. Tourism infrastructure has not yet been perceived as a single package. It takes about 8-10 years for the development of a particular destination and for all necessary infrastructure to become available

there. It is necessary to bring down this duration to not more than two years. At present there is no infrastructure Department or Corporation for planning and development of infrastructure taking into account, the needs identified by the Tourism Department. Hence it is proposed that all infrastructure providing Departments (PWD, Irrigation, Power etc.) and Corporations (MSRTC, CIDCO, MMB, etc.) shall reserve a minimum of 5% of their annual budget outlay to be spent strictly on projects and development plans prepared by the Tourism Department.

## **18. PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS**

It is essential to attract investment in the tourism sector in order to upgrade infrastructure facilities as well as to market tourism destinations. Many tourist destinations all over the world have been privatized and are running successfully. This model of PPP should be suitably applied to tourist destinations in Maharashtra.

The privatization policy will help tourism in the following respects :—

- (a) It will develop the destination as a tourist centre and provide necessary amenities ;
- (b) It will help to preserve our heritage and culture which require considerable resources ;
- (c) The private investor will work to promote the destination in order to recover his investment. This will boost marketing of the destinations in Maharashtra.

## **19. MUMBAI TOURISM**

Mumbai being the financial capital of the country and the biggest business centre, it naturally attracts a large number of visitors all year. Mumbai receives about 35% of the foreign tourist arrivals in India. It is also estimated that about 70% of tourists from the South-East Asian countries regard Mumbai as a gateway city while visiting India. Maharashtra will aim to tap this potential by promoting its tourism to this captive base of visitors.

Mumbai's glamour and glitter, shopping plazas and malls, the indomitable spirit of its people and the large number of interesting places in Mumbai, make it a destination of choice. This tourism policy envisages a special focus on Mumbai to develop a Convention Centre, a Mumbai Haat, a "Bollywood" Theme Park and other attractions to make Mumbai an unlimited tourism destination.

Apart from the existing tourist attractions in Mumbai, efforts will be made to create additional tourist attractions as follows :—

- (a) The concept of "Bollywood Tourism" will be developed as this forms a great attraction for tourists coming to Mumbai.
- (b) Night Cruises will be promoted along the illuminated coastline of Mumbai, Water sport facilities by day could be another attraction.
- (c) A Mumbai Haat will be set up along the lines of the Delhi Haat to promote local, arts, crafts and cuisines.
- (d) A well equipped Convention Centre in Mumbai.
- (e) Festivals and cultural events will be organized and supported by Maharashtra Tourism.
- (f) The concept of Medical Tourism will be developed and marketed at international tourism fora.
- (g) The total star room capacity available in Mumbai is 9100 rooms which is quite inadequate. There is an acute shortage of 3 star, 4 star and budget hotels. The Govt. will encourage hotels in this category by devising a package of incentives.
- (h) " Mumbai-by the Hour " information booklets.
- (i) Shopping festivals in Mumbai.

## **20. TOURISM PROMOTION COUNCIL**

It has been proposed to form a Tourism Promotion Council, an apex body to guide supervise and monitor the development of tourism and various tourism related issues. The terms and conditions of the council will be notified separately by the Government.

The formation of the Council will be as follows :—

|                                       |     |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) Chief Minister                    | ... | Chairman                |
| (2) Dy.Chief Minister                 | ... | Vice-Chairman           |
| (3) Minister (Tourism)                | ... | Executive Chairman      |
| (4) Minister of State for Tourism     | ... | Executive Vice-Chairman |
| (5) Minister of Finance & Planning    | ... | Member                  |
| (6) Minister of Forests               | ... | Member                  |
| (7) Minister of Home                  | ... | Member                  |
| (8) Minister of Revenue               | ... | Member                  |
| (9) Minister of Transport             | ... | Member                  |
| (10) Chief Secretary                  | ... | Member                  |
| (11) Secretary (Finance)              | ... | Member                  |
| (12) Secretary (Revenue & Forests)    | ... | Member                  |
| (13) Secretary Tourism & Culture      | ... | Member Secretary        |
| (14) Commissioner, BMC                | ... | Member                  |
| (15) Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA | ... | Member                  |
| (16) Chief Executive Officer, MMB     | ... | Member                  |
| (17) General Manager, Railways        | ... | Member                  |

One representative each of the following non-Government and semi-Government organizations will also be members on the council :—

- (1) FICCI
- (2) CII
- (3) Maharashtra Economic Development Council
- (4) Airport Authority of India
- (5) Air India
- (6) Indian Airlines
- (7) Jet Airways
- (8) Sahara Airlines
- (9) Air Deccan
- (10) FHRAI
- (11) Film Producers' Association
- (12) Taxi Union
- (13) Two leading Tour Operators }
- (14) Two leading Event Managers } To be nominated by government
- (15) Two leading Deosthan Trust }
- (16) One person from an organisation having expertise in each of the following sectors (to be nominated by government ).
  - (a) Adventure tourism
  - (b) Water transport
  - (c) Wildlife tourism
  - (d) Medical tourism
  - (e) Coastal tourism.

## 21. TOURISM PROMOTION AND MARKETING

The marketing and promotional activities for tourism in the State are being undertaken by the MTDC. In order to reiterate our commitment to tourism development and effective promotion and marketing of tourism in the State, the following steps will be taken :—

- (a) Improved Budgetary support of at least Rs.25 Crores will be ensured in the State budget of the Tourism Department for marketing and promotion with a 5% increase in the budget allocation every year during the span of this policy ; and

(b) The Department of Tourism and MTDC will be allowed to participate in a minimum of 3 important International Tourism Meets/Conventions every year on the following conditions :—

- (i) The team will not consist of more than 5 delegates ;
- (ii) MTDC will not ask for any additional grant or budget for the purpose ;
- (iii) The Travel Marts or Shows should be globally important events ; and
- (iv) MTDC will obtain in-principle approval of the Govt. for participation in specified events at the beginning of each financial year.

(c) M.T.D.C. will identify areas of common interest with other states. The State Govt. will enter into MOUs that will emphasise the areas of co-operation between two States, thus maximizing business and promotion of the tourism sector to mutual advantage.

The Corporation will explore the possibility and viability of having MOU/Collaboration with other national/international organisations working in the tourism sector, with prior approval of the State Govt.

(d) Information Technology will be used for the purpose of tourism promotion. The Corporation web site will be further developed and enriched. This will be a dynamic web site giving all necessary information and visuals of tourism in the State. The MTDC will device and implement an online booking system for the Deccan Odyssey train as well as MTDC's resorts in the State. The online booking system can be further extended to the private sector tourism bookings. The Corporation will network all its Regional Offices and important Resorts for instant communication of information.

#### ANNEXURE "A"

#### TOURISM UNITS

Eligible units : The following tourism projects shall be included as eligible units for the purpose of incentives under the Tourism Policy, 2006.

##### (1) **Hotels**

Hotel projects should have facilities expected of establishments in the 1 to 5 star categories according to the guidelines for hotels of the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India, as applicable from time to time. Such hotels should also obtain category certificate from them. These units should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. A public toilet should also be provided for visitors. Size of the rooms and bathrooms, AC facilities should be as per the norms prescribed by the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India for such hotels.

##### (a) **Resort**

The Resort project should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. Unless it is a hill station or a beach or a location, which, in the opinion of the Tourism Project Approval Group (TAG), does not require air conditioning, at least 35% of the rooms should be air conditioned. The bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 3.5 sq.mtrs. It should have restaurant / dining hall with a seating area of minimum 40 sq.mtrs. (excluding kitchen and storage). It should have a telephone with STD facility. The plot on which resort is located should admeasure at least 10000 sq.mtrs. It should have, on its plot, a minimum open space (unbuilt area) of 6000 sq.mtrs. It should have at least 4 of the following facilities :—

- (i) Indoor games (e.g. Table – Tennis, Squash, Billiards, Bowling Alley, etc.). with a minimum built area of 25 sq.mtrs.
- (ii) Conference Room (Minimum Carpet area of 30 sq.mtrs.)
- (iii) Swimming pool
- (iv) Tennis or Badminton Court or Golf or other outdoor games area.
- (v) A Health Club (minimum built-up area of 20 sq.mtrs.)
- (vi) A lounge ( admeasuring at least 35 sq.mtrs.)

### (b) Health Farm

The Health Farm should be located in an area, which is free from pollution and noise, and have a generally salubrious and health-promoting environment. There should be at least 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. It should have at least six of the following facilities :—

- (i) Health Club
- (ii) Gymnasium
- (iii) Yoga/Meditation Area
- (iv) Outdoor Exercise Areas
- (v) Indoor Games
- (vi) Outdoor Games
- (vii) Swimming Pool
- (viii) Classroom
- (ix) Jogging Tracks
- (x) Horse Riding facility

It should include a farm to grow fruits, vegetables, herbs, and grains (admeasuring at least 500 sq.mtrs.) It should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5000 sq.mtrs. It should have medical, paramedical personnel, alternative system of Medicine, Health Specialist, Diet Specialist, and such other full time staff of at least two persons.

### (2) Motels and Wayside Amenities

The Motel Project should be located on a National Highway, State Highway or Main District Road (MDR) or within a distance of 1.5 kms., 1 km. or 1/2 km. respectively from such highways/MDR. It should have at least 10 lettable rooms and all the lettable rooms should have attached bathrooms. The plot on which the motel is located should admeasure a minimum of 1500 sq.mtrs. It should have restaurant/dinning hall with sitting area of minimum 30 sq.mtrs. (excluding kitchen, storage). The double rooms and single room should have minimum carpet areas of 12 sq.mtrs. and 10 sq.mtrs. respectively. The bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 3 sq.mtrs. It should have telephone with STD facility. It should have public toilet and first aid centre. It should have car parking area @ 5 sq.mtrs. per room. The rooms should have adequate furniture, fixtures and linen. The ownership/lease of land and land use should be in order.

Wayside amenities will be a common facilities centre on the National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads or within a short distance from such roads. They should ideally have—(a) Food Plaza; (b) Public Convenience; (c) ATM/Banking; (d) Emergency/Medical Facilities; (e) Communication Centre; (f) Petrol Filling Station and Auto Services. For wayside amenities to be eligible for these incentives, they must have (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) among the facilities mentioned above.

### (3) Apartment Hotel

Apartment Hotel projects should have a minimum of 12 lettable apartments. An individual apartment should have a minimum of two rooms and a kitchenette. The carpet area of an apartment should not be less than 30 sq.mtrs. Each apartment should have at least one bathroom attached to the bedroom. There should be a telephone facility in each apartment. At least 50% of the apartments should have air-conditioned bedrooms. It should have at least two of the following four facilities :

- (a) Indoor Games
- (b) Swimming Pool
- (c) Tennis, Badminton or such other Outdoor Games
- (d) A Health Club

It should have adequate apartment cleaning and housekeeping facilities. There should be 24 hour running cold and hot water supply to all apartments. There should be a parking facility of 5 sq.mtrs. per apartment. The centralized kitchen, pantry, restaurant, shopping arcade, lounge, refrigeration, linen, storage housekeeping and such other areas should admeasure at least 100 sq.mtrs. of carpet area. The kitchenette should be equipped with kitchenware, cooking gas and dinnerware to meet the needs of at least three inmates simultaneously. All apartments should have a T.V. set.

#### **(4) Water Sports**

Water sports projects should be set up at a beach or, lakeside or, riverside along with a pontoon/jetty. It should offer at least two water sport facilities. Parasailing, water-scooters, hovercraft and water-skiing are examples of such facilities. In addition to investment in boat and outboard motor, it should make an investment of at least Rs.5 lakhs in water sports equipment. It should have adequate changing rooms, showers, lockers, separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents. It should have a restaurant. It should have trained staff for implementation of safety norms prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **(5) Arts & Crafts Village**

The Art and Crafts village project will consist of a minimum of one acre land with facilities like space to work for at least 10 artisans to display different crafts, an exhibition area of not less than 1000 sq.ft. a multipurpose hall for folk shows, performing arts and film screening etc. A restaurant and toilet blocks should also be provided.

#### **(6) Golf Course**

A Golf Course Project should have a minimum of 9 holes. The land area should not be less than 10 Hectares. The design and drainage should be so worked out that there is no water logging. There should be a reliable system for adequate water supply. It should have a satisfactory club house. It should offer clear access to tourists who are not its members to play golf and the charges in this regard should be transparent and consistent. Adequate parking for at least 25 vehicles and public toilet facility should also be available.

#### **(7) Camping and Tent Facilities**

Camping and tent facilities should have clear ground admeasuring at least 1000 sq.mtrs. It should have tented accommodation capacity for at least 20 persons. There should be a minimum of 10 tents. The gross carpet area of tents should admeasure at least 200 sq.mtrs. All the tents should have attached toilets. The tents should be put on a platform raised to a minimum of 2.5 feet above the ground. The tent site should have adequate security. The site should have eco-friendly structures admeasuring at least 200 sq.mtrs. for such purposes as food, recreation, relaxation and lockers. It should have adequate electricity, water supply, sewerage disposal and drainage facility.

#### **(8) Amusement Park**

An Amusement Park should have at least 8 amusement rides. There should be a minimum investment of Rs.50 lakhs in amusement rides/aids. This pertains to the cost of equipment alone. It should have a minimum area of 20000 sq.mtrs.

#### **(9) Water Park**

A Water Park project should have an area of 5 acres and minimum of five water sites. It should have the capacity to handle at least 100 slides simultaneously. It should have trained supervisors for implementation of safety norms. It should have restaurants and adequate changing rooms, lockers, showers and separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents.

#### **(10) Ropeway**

The Ropeway should be mechanized and motor driven. The horizontal length may be about 500 meters but it can be slightly less if the location demands so. It should be comfortable for the passengers and free from noise. It should have capacity to carry minimum 200 passengers per hour. The cabins should leave at brief intervals so that transportation is continuous and waiting time is minimum. It should have thyristar control of main drive motor or comparable device to ensure smooth acceleration and deceleration. It should have an emergency brake in addition to the normal brakes. The cabins should be sturdy and aesthetic. It should have full capacity generator set to drive the ropeway in case of power failure. The facilities should be created in compliance with the provisions of the Ropeway Act.

#### **(11) Heritage Hotel**

A Heritage hotel should be a palace, a haveli, a darbagrih of any building, built in a traditional style, prior to 1950. The façade, architectural features and general construction should have the distinctive qualities, ambience, and décor consistent with a traditional lifestyle. It should



have minimum 10 lettable rooms. The facilities and the features along with the services should be as per the guidelines of the Department of Tourism, Government of India as applicable from time to time.

#### (12) Convention Centre

A Convention Centre should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5000 sq.mtrs. It should have capacity to seat at least 750 persons. The capacity should be so organised that it is possible for at least 5 separate conference events to run simultaneously. The conference/convention units should have adequate acoustic facility. At least 75% of the convention centre's capacity should be air-conditioned. It should have a vehicle parking facility of at least 2 sq.mtrs. per seat. All conference/convention areas should be equipped with modern public address system, slide projection, video screening and such other facilities. It should possess its own equipments. It should have a restaurant, cafeteria of adequately covered and comfortable area to cater to at least 500 persons simultaneously. The area excluding kitchen, should admeasure at least 500 sq.mtrs. It should have STD telephones, first aid centre, Fax and e-mail and photocopying facilities. The quantum of such facilities should be consistent with the size of the complex.

#### (13) Caravan Tourism

It may be motorized/vehicle-based. It should have capacity to handle simultaneously at least 30 participants, if it is operated with the aid of motorized vehicles. It should operate at least three months in a year. It should have operated for at least three months before seeking the approval of the State Tourism Committee.

#### (14) Adventure Tourism Projects

An adventure tourism project should provide required equipments with trained staff to maintain and run the activity. The requisite permissions from local authorities as well as permission/provision from safety angle must to be obtained/made. Minimum facilities like restaurant (wherever required), drinking water supply, staying arrangements (wherever required), toilet etc. should be provided.

#### (15) Other Projects

Other projects not falling into any of the above categories, will be considered subject to being approved by the High Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Secretary (Tourism), Govt. of Maharashtra.

### ANNEXURE "B" CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS

| Sr.No<br>(1) | Zone A<br>(2)   | Zone B<br>(3)  | Zone C<br>(4)   |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 1.           | Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban District, Navi Mumbai, Thane and Pune Municipal Corporation and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation areas. | All Municipal Corporations (except areas in Zone A) and A Class Municipalities', areas | All districts of Maharashtra except areas in Zone A and B |

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

(Bhushan Gagrani)  
Secretary (Tourism)

To

1. The Secretary to Governor
2. The Secretary to Chief Minister
3. The Secretary to Dy. Chief Minister
4. The Private Secretary to Minister (Finance)

5. The Private Secretary to Minister (Industries)
6. The Private Secretary to Minister (Tourism)
7. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Energy)
8. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Industries)
9. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Finance)
10. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Tourism)
11. The Chief Secretary
12. All Additional The Secretaries/Principal Secretaries in Mantralaya
13. All Divisional Commissioners
14. All Collectors
15. All Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad.
16. Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Mumbai
17. Managing Director, State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra, Mumbai
18. Managing Director, MTDC Ltd., Mumbai
19. Managing Director, MSFC Ltd., Mumbai
20. The Chief Executive Officer, MIDC Ltd., Mumbai
21. All Other Deptts. of Mantralaya
22. The Accountant General, Maharashtra-I, Mumbai
23. The Accountant General, Maharashtra-II, Nagpur
24. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Mumbai
25. The Resident audit Officer, Mumbai
26. The Director General of Information and Public Relation, Mumbai with a request to issue suitable Press Note and arrange for giving wide publicity to the resolution.
27. Commissioner, Industries, Mumbai
28. The Secretary (Tourism), Deptt. of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.
29. Hotel & Restaurant Association (Western India), Mumbai
30. Regional Director, Bharat Sarkar Tourist Office, Mumbai
31. All Deptts. of Mantralaya
32. Travel Agents of India, Mumbai
33. Tour and Transport Operators Association of India, Mumbai
34. Indian Association of amusement Park and Industries, Mumbai
35. All Public Sector Undertakings, Government of Maharashtra



## TOURISM POLICY OF MAHARASHTRA - 2006

### GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Resolution No. MTC-2005/2/CR-172/Tourism

Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, Dated 16th December 2006.

- Read.*—(1) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-1091/C.R.409/Tourism, dated 30th November 1993.  
(2) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-1097/C.R.852/Tourism, dated 26th August 1997.  
(3) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-0399/C.R.201/Tourism, dated 7th April 1999.  
(4) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-0399/C.R.142/Tourism, dated 8th July 1999.  
(5) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-2000/3/C.R.242/Tourism, dated 31st July 2000.  
(6) G.R., H.D. (Tourism) No. MTC-2001/C.R.23/Tourism, dated 16th September 2002.

#### Introduction :

Tourism is now well recognised as a major growth engine. Several countries have transformed their economies by developing their tourism potential. Tourism has great capacity to create large-scale employment – from the most specialized to the unskilled.

The Indian economy is undergoing a major transformation. With an annual growth of eight percent, India has become the second most favoured destination for foreign direct investment. As an economic activity in the service sector, tourism also has enormous potential for contributing to economic growth.

Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of a region. The benefits of planned tourism development are manifold. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the people. Some of the direct benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are :—

- \* Employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality sector
- \* Development of private enterprise
- \* Improved standard of living
- \* Social upliftment and improved quality of life
- \* Better education and training
- \* Sustainable environmental practices
- \* Foreign exchange earning

Some of the indirect benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are :—

- \* Infrastructure development – power, water, sanitation, hospitals, roads, etc.
- \* Market for local produce
- \* Employment in infrastructure sector
- \* Economic upliftment due to income multiplier effect

#### Tourism Potential in Maharashtra :

Maharashtra is the third largest State of India, both in area and population. It is located on the West Coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the lush green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, with its dense forests, is home to several wild life sanctuaries and nature parks. Thus all the three regions of Maharashtra offer considerable tourism potential.

Maharashtra abounds in numerous tourist attractions ranging from ancient cave temples, unspoiled beaches, ancient forts and monuments, forests and wildlife, unique hill stations, pilgrimage centres, and a rich tradition of festivals, art and culture. Hence our campaign slogan for Maharashtra Tourism – “MAHARASHTRA UNLIMITED”



### Tourism trends :

**India.**—The growth of tourism in India, has been rapid in the last five years despite a late start. Tourist arrivals have gone up by more than 25% and foreign exchange earnings has jumped by 40%. The World Travel & Tourism Council has rated India as one of the five fastest growing tourism economies in the world. The survey conducted by "Lonely Planet" has also supported this view. The rich heritage, trade, culture, history and growing economy have become major attractions for the tourists. The survey conducted by "Conde Nast Traveller" came out with the finding that India is preferred to many other tourist destinations like France, Singapore and Switzerland.

**Maharashtra.**—The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakhs in 1991 to 84.8 lakhs in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001.

The rapid growth in domestic tourism can be attributed to the ever increasing middle class, increase in disposable income, improved facilities, stress on urban families, improved connectivity to tourist destinations, etc. Not all foreign tourists visiting Mumbai visit Maharashtra. Some of these foreign tourists come to Mumbai as an entry point to India and proceed to various other states. There is need and scope to attract these visitors into Maharashtra to the various tourist destinations in our State.

### Action Plan for the Next Five Years

The following action plan will be implemented in the next five years to achieve the above objectives and the long-term vision for 2025.

1. *Development of infrastructure at tourist destinations.*—Various tourism facilities such as accommodation facilities, eateries, toilets, information centres, etc. would be developed at all destinations. For this, the incentive policy proposed will encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development. Access to weekend destinations (hill-stations, beaches, etc.) near major cities in Maharashtra would be given preference.

2. *Accessibility to tourism destinations and wayside amenities.*—Approach roads would be identified to various tourist destinations in Maharashtra. The roads would be assessed for suitability (carrying capacity, quality, etc.) and would be considered for further development. Wayside amenities would also be planned while developing roads.

In addition, rail linkages and air connectivity to important tourism destination must be strengthened by co-ordination with the concerned departments and Ministries.

3. *Development Control Regulation at destinations.*—'Development Control Regulations' would be prepared to work as guidelines for development at and around important tourism destinations/ areas.

4. *Strengthening of Bed and Breakfast scheme.*—The Bed and Breakfast scheme creates facilities for travellers at remote destinations (where hotel accommodation is not available) and provides income to the local people. With the increasing interest in the rural way of life and the advent of rural tourism, the Bed and Breakfast Scheme offers excellent potential for the mutual benefit of tourists and the local population. This Scheme will be strengthened to form a part of rural micro-financing projects.

5. *Recreational facilities at destinations.*—Entertainment facilities such as children's sports, horse rides, light and sound shows (based on feasibility) will be arranged at selected destinations. Providing recreation and entertainment at tourism destinations can convert day tourists into staying tourists.

6. *Public-Private-Partnership.*—Specific destinations and monuments would be identified where public-private-partnership is possible. Conservation plans would be prepared for the identified monuments. The concept of Public-Private-partnership would also be applied to the development of resorts at select destinations and for the organisation of festivals.

7. *World Heritage Sites.*—Conservation and tourism development of three heritage sites (Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta) are covered under external funding. Special attention will be given to the newly declared site - Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus. A detailed conservation and tourism plan will be prepared to showcase it as one of Mumbai's tourist attractions.



Other monuments that are suitable to be promoted as world heritage sites would be identified in co-ordination with the concerned agencies such as ASI, State Directorate of Archaeology, etc.

8. *Cultural Tourism*.—Distinctive aspects of Maharashtra's rich culture and tradition would be identified and promoted as an integral part of Maharashtra's tourism.

Identify and promote the State's folk arts and organize folk dance and music programmes at tourist destinations

- \* State government would identify the artistes in the state and the details (name, art/dance type, contact details, etc.) of these artistes would be recorded in the tourism portal.
- \* Register the artist or his/her group.
- \* Arrange cultural programmes at MTDC resorts/ destinations involving local art forms.
- \* Prepare and organise a calendar of festivals specially focused to attract tourists.
- \* Local cuisine would be identified and promoted at MTDC resorts. Food festivals showcasing various types of Maharashtrian cuisine would be organised.
- \* Identify local melas/festivals that have been traditionally held for many years to showcase these traditions.

9. *Crafts*.— Since Maharashtra has a number of exclusive handicrafts; the government would undertake the following activities to promote the handicrafts industry in the state —

- \* Appoint a design agency to develop products based on local crafts.
- \* Based on their recommendation, training will be arranged for artisans to develop various products.
- \* Develop and promote the State's handicrafts industry through e-commerce.
- \* Handicraft artisans of various crafts would be identified. Quality of the products would be standardized and products would be marketed through e-commerce.
- \* On-line /e-commerce application would be developed and backward linkages would be established with the artisans.
- \* Simultaneously, marketing support in terms of providing common sale outlets like bazaars and haats would be provided for handicraft products.

10. *Pilgrimage Circuits*.—Maharashtra is known for its pilgrimage centers like the Jyotirlingas, the Ashta Vinayaks and other famous temples at Shirdi, Pandarpur, Kolhapur, etc. Pilgrim circuits can be developed, connecting these pilgrimages.

Maintaining sanctity and cleanliness at the place of pilgrimage is of utmost importance to provide an enhanced experience and attract more tourists. The responsibility for development of pilgrimage centres has been entrusted to the Urban Development Department or Rural Development Department *vide* G.R. No. MIS 7896/1830/CR-78/96/UD-18, dated 17th May, 1996. Maharashtra tourism would assist the Urban Development Department and Rural Development Department for preparing a development model which can be applied to all pilgrimage sites. However, the nodal department will be the Urban Development Department / Rural Development Department.

11. *Rural Tourism*.—Rural Tourism, Agricultural Tourism & Wine Tourism will be promoted considering state potential & varieties existing in our state.

12. *Fort /Fort Circuits*.—Maharashtra has a large number of forts which are valued not only for their historical significance but also for their architectural excellence. These forts will be conserved and developed by the Archaeological Survey of India and State Archaeology respectively. The Tourism Department will support the schemes wherever necessary.

13. *Application of Information Technology for Tourism*.—Effective utilisation of the website/ portal for tourism promotion of Maharashtra in India and abroad would be ensured. Online advertising material would be prepared by MTDC and posted on the portal. Online bookings for the Deccan Odyssey as well as for all MTDC resorts will be operationalised .

14. *Information Kiosks*.—Government of Maharashtra would create kiosks at important airports, railway stations, bus stations and important public places to provide tourism information on an interactive basis with links to the tourism portal and on-line booking systems.

15. *Creating Awareness*.—Create awareness among people about the importance of tourism, how to identify and plan tour options and on how to be an enlightened tourist. This would also include creating awareness about safety and environmental awareness.



16. *Safety and Security*.—The Tourism Department will formulate the guidelines for the safety of tourists on the beaches of State as well as the those tourists venturing into water sports activities.

17. *Training and Capacity Building*.—Carry out training needs assessment for tourism staff and plan for training programmes, with a view to capacity building of all partners and stake holders in the tourism sector. This will be in co-ordination with the "Atithi Devo Bhava" programme of the Central Government.

18. *Coordination and Monitoring*.—State Government would form a committee involving the Department of Tourism, MTDC, and other related departments to play a coordinating role. This committee would also identify developmental needs (either infrastructure or site facilities) at various destinations.

Special Task Forces would be created for the following activities: Public-private-partnership, arts and crafts, pilgrimage tourism, Development Control Regulations at destinations.

19. *Organisational Review*.—A thorough review of institutional and staffing requirements of the Department of Tourism and MTDC would be taken up for restructuring the roles and functions of departments/individuals, based on the needs of tourism development in the State.

20. *Nodal Office in New Delhi*.—A Nodal Office in New Delhi will focus on marketing for the Deccan Odessey and bookings for Maharashtra Tourism and MTDC resorts apart from liaising with other departments and agencies and handling promotional activities.

21. *Single Window Clearance System*.—The Government will create a system for single window clearance for facilitating tourist projects in consultation with all concerned departments.

22. *Tourist Survey Statistics*.—Periodic tourism statistics are not readily available in Maharashtra. A mechanism would be developed to collect tourism statistics in the State. Availability of periodic statistics will help in analysis and deriving recommendations for better tourism management. Certain statistics are available through sale of tickets. To get complete statistics, MTDC would—

- tie up with various tourism related institutes such as ASI, State Directorate of Archaeology, hotels near destinations, tour operators, etc. to get statistical information on tourist arrivals.
- develop information requirement formats and send to the above agencies.
- develop a computerised database to store and analyse the data collected.
- collect monthly data/information.
- conduct periodic (may be yearly/once in two years, etc.) tourist surveys and impact analysis.

23. *Evaluation and outcome budgeting*.—From the financial year 2005-06, Government of Maharashtra has initiated the process of evaluating each department by the outcome of their schemes. The emphasis has shifted from merely spending funds to the actual utility and outcomes of the funds spent. Accordingly, parameters would be identified and reviewed such as tourist arrivals, increase in employment generation, district (area) domestic products etc. Studies would be regularly held either through Government Departments or Universities, Colleges and private agencies to assess the impacts and outcomes of tourism projects on a sample basis. Also, feasibility studies would preferably be undertaken before embarking on tourism projects where huge investment is required so that unfruitful expenditure can be avoided.

## **RESOLUTION**

### **1. TITLE**

This scheme will be known as "THE TOURISM POLICY-2006."

### **2. PERIOD OF OPERATION**

This scheme comes into operation with effect from the 1st November, 2006 and shall remain in force for a period of ten years or until substituted by a new package scheme of incentives.

### **3. COVERAGE**

Coverage under the Tourism Policy-2006 – Tourism Projects in the Private Sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector and the Co-operative Sector but not in the Central Public Sector will be considered for the incentives under "The Tourism Policy-2006". The proposed tourist facilities shall be open to all and shall not be confined to the exclusive use of any particular individual or members of any group or club or have any such other restrictions.



#### 4. ELIGIBLE UNITS

(1) Hotels, Heritage Hotels, Resorts and Health Farms, Health and Wellness spa and units registered under the Bed and Breakfast scheme of MTDC.

(2) Motels and wayside amenities.

(3) Apartment Hotels/Service Apartments.

(4) Water Sports and Amusement Parks.

(5) Arts and Crafts Villages.

(6) Golf Courses.

(7) Camping, Caravaning and Tent Facilities.

(8) Aerial Ropeways.

(9) Convention Centres.

(10) Development of Hill Stations.

(11) Adventure Tourism Projects.

(12) Houseboats.

(13) Eco-Tourism Projects.

(14) Museums and Aquariums.

(15) Projects approved by classification Committee of the Tourism Department of the State Government or Government of India.

#### 5. DEFINITIONS

##### 5.1 Tourism Undertaking

"Tourism Undertaking" means a legal entity in the form of a registered company under the Companies Act, 1956, or a partnership firm, a Registered Trust or a legally registered co-operative society or an individual proprietary concern, engaged in or to be engaged in one or more tourism projects.

##### 5.2 New Tourism Unit

A "New Tourism Unit" means a new tourism project set up for the first time by a tourism undertaking satisfying the following conditions :—

(a) The new project should have obtained a registration with the registering authority, as may be required after this policy comes into force.

(b) The new project should have separately identifiable capital investment and it should not be an expansion of the existing project except as provided in "c" below.

(c) Expansion of an existing project will also be eligible for the incentives under this scheme provided that the existing tourism unit increases its investment in either its fixed capital, or capacity by at least 50% of the gross fixed capital and capacity at the end of the last financial year.

##### 5.3 Eligible Capital Investment

The term "eligible capital investment" means investment in capital assets acquired and paid for and shall include investment in, :—

(i) Land/area in effective possession with legitimate legal rights as per the requirement of the project.

(ii) Building i.e. any builtup area used for the eligible unit including administrative building, residential quarters, and accommodation for all such facilities as required for the running of the unit.

(iii) Plant and Machinery, Amusement rides/games, Air-conditioning equipments and other equipments including Water Sports equipments, Tents, other equipment as are necessarily required and exclusively used for sustaining the working of the eligible unit but will not include vehicles, furniture and fixtures, cutlery, crockery and utensils.

(iv) The cost of development of the site of the location of the eligible unit, such as fencing, construction of internal roads, landscaping and other infrastructural facilities which the eligible unit has to incur under the project.



(v) Existing hotels which have not got any incentives either from SICOM or MTDC in the past, will be encouraged to convert themselves into at least three star category hotels by offering them incentives for a period of 3 years only, limited to 75% of their eligible Fixed Capital Investment [Gross block as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007].

(vi) Consultancy charges/feasibility report charges (not more than 2% of total project cost)

(vii) Installation charges.

(viii) The amount paid as non-refundable interest-free deposit to the electricity service provider or other Power Supply Company for supply of power to the eligible unit or to any other agency for similar purpose.

(ix) Above investment should be made by an eligible unit during the operative period of the scheme. Investment prior to or subsequent to the operative period will not be eligible for incentives.

#### 5.4. Not Eligible

The following investment shall not be eligible for incentives viz. (1) Working Capital, (2) Goodwill, (3) Preoperative expenses, (4) Second-hand plant and machinery purchased or shifted from within the country, (5) Interest capitalized, (6) Trucks, cars, vans, trailers, tractors and transport vehicles except approved sight-seeing buses operating in Municipal Corporation areas which are registered as such and approved by the concerned transport authorities.

5.4 (1) Any investment in any asset, which has a life span of less than five years, except Tents.

5.4 (2) Eligibility period - means the period of 3 years (or 5 years in case extension is granted) with effect from the date of eligibility certificate or such lesser period as may be prescribed, provided that the last date shall not fall after completion of the operative period.

### 6. CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS

For the purpose of administration of the incentive scheme under the Tourism Policy, 2006, the State has been divided into three zone A, B, and C as shown in Annexure-B.

### 7. EFFECTIVE STEPS

**The effective steps shall comprise of (a) initial and (b) final steps :**

(a) Initial effective steps will include :

(i) Effective possession of land by an eligible unit free from all encumbrances and with legitimate legal rights.

(ii) Registration in respect of company/co-operative society/Trust with the respective registering authority. In respect of partnership firm, evidence of execution of a partnership deed and requisite application with the payment of necessary registration fees with the Registrar of firms.

(iii) Submission of project report specifically mentioning the category of tourism activity (coverage) and the incentives that are proposed to be availed of by the eligible unit with all relevant details.

(iv) Copy of permissions from all concerned statutory and executive authorities from whom permission is required under various laws.

(v) Registration with the respective authority.

(b) The final effective steps shall mean and include :

(i) Clearances, if any, from Central/State Government and other concerned authorities for implementing the project.

(ii) Arranging of finance for the project to the satisfaction of the incentives-sanctioning authority.

(iii) Acquisition of fixed assets at site to the extent of 10% of the total fixed assets as envisaged for the project, and

(iv) Evidence regarding expenditure on the project, including advances and pre-operative expenses paid, aggregating to at least 25 percent of the capital cost envisaged for the project.



## 8. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

For the purpose of registration and claiming of incentives under the package scheme, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is notified as the Registering Authority.

The tourism unit after taking initial effective steps, shall apply to the MTDC for registration for incentives in the prescribed form.

MTDC shall charge a service charge for processing the application as approved by the State Government.

## 9. ELIGIBLE UNITS

The unit falling in areas as classified /defined in Annexure 'B' in A, B, and C zones, for being eligible for the incentives under the new scheme of incentives in the Tourism Policy 2006, should have a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 100 lakhs or more, Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively which should be made within 3 years, 2 years and 18 months respectively from the date of registration.

## 10. FISCAL INCENTIVES

Tax exemption will be available to new units and expansion of existing units (as per the conditions set out earlier) in respect of the following taxes, up to 100% of capital investment or completion of the eligible period of 5, 7 or 10 years, whichever is earlier. The tax exemption will be available to eligible units conforming to the list in Annexure 'B' and falling within the eligible areas for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years respectively for A, B and C areas as shown in Annexure 'B' subject to the conditions hereinafter.

The certificate of entitlement and the eligibility certificate shall automatically stand cancelled on completion of the above period or the limit prescribed for eligible investment.

### (a) List of taxes—

(1) Total exemption from Luxury Tax (as applicable to Hotels) for a period of 7 and 10 years depending on the location of the tourism project in the B and C zones respectively and 50% exemption for a period of 5 years in A zone.

(2) Total exemption from Entertainment Tax/Amusement Tax for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years depending on the location of the tourism project in the A, B, and C zones respectively.

(3) Total exemption from Stamp Duty for the projects located in B and C zones and 50% exemption from stamp duty for projects located in A zone.

### (b) Electricity concessions—

Electricity duty will be levied at industrial rates for the respective period.

### (c) Other Concessions—

(1) 75% exemption from registration charges and 50% concession from payment of permit charges for sightseeing buses registered as such and approved by the transport authority, having minimum seating capacity of 25 seats and operating in Municipal Corporation areas and hill stations.

(2) Total exemption from Property Tax and Non-Agricultural Tax to all tourism projects run/owned/ by MTDC.

(3) The water rate/ tariff, shall be levied at maximum Industrial Rate.

(4) Property Tax shall be charged at Residential Rate.

(d) **NDZ.**—Many tourism areas can attract a number of foreign as well as domestic tourists provided suitable areas/plots can be offered to such projects. As Government has allowed IT activities in No Development Zones (NDZ), tourism activities such as entertainment centres which include small golfing facilities, tourism villages, handicraft displays with no extra FSI should also be considered in the NDZ

(e) **Renewal of Licences.**—Tourism projects require various licenses and clearances like lodging house license, eating house license, Police permissions, license under the Shop and Establishment Act, license under the Food and Drug Admin. Act etc. These licences have to be renewed every year. By this Policy 2006, these licenses/permissions will require renewal every 5 years instead of the present annual renewal.



(f) **Mega Project.**—Tourism was given the status of industry vide G.R.NO. MTC-0399/C.R.201/ Tourism dated, 7th April 1999. The Cabinet has recently approved a policy for mega projects in the industries sector. Since tourism is also regarded an industry, and has the greatest employment generating potential, a policy similar to the policy for industrial mega projects, is proposed for the tourism sector. The proposed structure will be—

| Area (as proposed in<br>Tourism Policy 2006) | Investment<br>(Rs.in Crores) | Employment<br>Generation |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A  | 100                          | 500                      |
| B  | 50                           | 300                      |
| C  | 25                           | 100                      |

(a) The Tourism project should be eligible for 'Mega Project' either by way of investment or by way of employment generation.

(b) The indirect employment generation in tourism industry is very high. Of the employment generation indicated above, not more than 25% employment will be considered as indirect employment.

(c) The tourism sector is an employment intensive sector. A single room of 3 to 5 star hotel creates 9 direct employments and 18 indirect employments. Moreover, apart from the skilled, even the un-skilled, and semi-skilled can be absorbed in the tourism sector.

Considering the above, it is proposed that the benefits/incentives of 'Mega Project' as envisaged by Industry Department, should be made available to tourism projects also (as per the table above). A separate proposal would be devised accordingly.

#### 11. SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SINDHUDURG DISTRICT AND OTHER DECLARED TOURISM AREAS.

The Govt. of Maharashtra has declared additional incentives to promote tourism in the rural and backward areas of the state. The areas that would be developed by MTDC would be called 'Tourism Areas'. Sindhudurg district has been declared a Tourism District.

The package scheme of incentives and benefits as mentioned in para 10 will be available for a period of 10 years. Additional incentives as shown below shall also be available in Sindhudurg District and other tourism areas for a period of 10 years.

(1) No increase in water and electricity tariff for a period of 10 years. However any actual increase in the cost of operation of these services shall be recovered from the user as per the guidelines issues by the concerned Departments.

(2) The capital subsidy scheme which is given to the small scale industry in Sindhudurg, shall be made applicable to the approved projects in the tourism sector.

(3) Entry tax on vehicles shall be fully exempted for 10 years.

(4) All tourism units will be provided electricity at the industrial rate. Electricity duty shall be levied as per the policy.

#### 12. PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR INCENTIVES

Tourism units eligible for the incentive scheme will apply to the MTDC Ltd., Mumbai which will scrutinize the applications and issue Provisional Registration adopting the following procedure.

(a) MTDC shall give Provisional Registration Certificate in the first instance up to 3 years to the eligible unit after scrutinizing the application received under the scheme.

(b) If such a unit is not in a position to complete the project and start commercial operations during the initial validity period, such a unit may apply for extension along with their progress report. MTDC may grant extension for a period of upto 2 years after examining the difficulties experienced by the individual unit in implementing the project and also recording the reasons thereof in writing. However, no extension beyond 2 years shall be granted without Government approval.

(c) The unit shall become eligible to apply for Provisional Registration only after taking the initial effective steps as stipulated at 7 (a).



(d) The eligible unit shall be issued Eligibility Certificate only after the commencement of commercial operations and further capital investment during the operative period shall be considered, subject to the maximum ceiling of 100% as mentioned in clause 10- fiscal incentives.

### 13. PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING INCENTIVES

The unit eligible for incentives under the scheme shall apply/inform to MTDC within 180 days of the commencement of commercial operation of the project along with necessary evidence. The MTDC on receiving the information and documents will scrutinize the documents and issue Eligibility Certificate so as to enable the unit to obtain the benefits. (The Eligibility Certificate shall be first forwarded to Sales Tax Department, which in turn shall issue Certificate of Entitlement and put proper date of effect for getting the benefits. Thereafter, MTDC will issue a joint document EC (Eligibility certificate) + CE (Certificate of Entitlement) to the tourism project, with Government's approval.

MTDC and Sales Tax department shall submit quarterly reports to the Government, Department of Tourism about the number of ECs and CE's issued.

### 14. OTHER CONDITIONS

The grant of incentives to tourism units under this scheme shall be subject to the following conditions and on breach of any of these conditions, the incentives granted will be withdrawn with immediate effect.

(a) The unit availing the incentives under this scheme shall install and effectively operate and maintain pollution control measures as per the standards prescribed by the Competent Authority in this regard.

(b) The unit shall remain in commercial operation continuously for at least 8 to 17 years as mentioned in the EC after it is commissioned. However, in cases where the operation is discontinued due to any reason, the unit shall have to repay the amount of incentives availed.

(c) The unit shall furnish details regarding commercial operation, employment, or any other information, which the State Govt. may require from time to time. The unit shall follow guidelines of the employment policy of the Govt. regarding employment of local persons.

(d) The unit, after getting the eligibility certificate must submit quarterly details to the MTDC of the incentives availed during the eligibility period. Any excess claims of incentives by a unit will be recovered with interest of 2% per month.

(e) All matters of interpretation, dispute or contention under the scheme shall be referred to the Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the decision of the Committee will be final and binding on the applicant unit. The Empowered Committee shall comprise of the Chief Secretary, Secretary (Tourism), Secretary (Energy), Commissioner (Sales tax) and Managing Director, MTDC.

(f) MTDC shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of the incentive scheme.

(g) Departments related to various incentives and exemptions under the Scheme of Incentives under the Tourism Policy 2006, shall issue Government Orders, Resolutions/ Notifications as required under the law for such incentives and exemptions, within a period of one month from the date of this notification.

### 15. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Monitoring and review of the fixed capital investment and activities of the eligible units will be done in the following manner :—

(a) An eligible unit shall, within one month from the date prescribed under the Luxury Tax Act for filing returns, submit to MTDC certified true copies of their returns submitted to the Sales Tax Department from time to time.

(b) It shall submit along with the above returns, a report duly signed by a responsible person on behalf of the eligible unit, covering information and details regarding activities and sales indicating the period of stoppage of services and/or closures of the unit, if any, with reasons therefor, addition to the fixed capital investment, disposal of fixed assets, any change in the constitution of the eligible unit, etc.



(c) MTDC shall be entitled to call for any information and details relating to the operation of the tourism unit for any period at any time. It shall also be entitled to inspect the properties for verification. The Sales Tax Authority shall independently examine the position, from time to time, in order to ensure that the incentives drawn / availed of are well within the ceiling and related to the tourism projects eligible, or as the case may be, under the scheme of incentives under the Tourism Policy, 2006.

## 16. LAND POLICY FOR TOURISM

(1) One of the problems in tourism development is the non availability of encumbrance- free land for the purpose of tourism. A potential investor in the industrial sector gets industrial land as per his choice in the various industrial areas developed by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. The MTDC does not have a similar pool of land available with it. Similarly the MTDC does not have powers of land acquisition like the MIDC. Therefore the tourism potential at many places remains unexploited or exploited haphazardly. It is, therefore, proposed to bring an investor friendly land policy for tourism on the lines of the industrial policy.

(2) If an investor approaches the MTDC with a viable project on a particular plot of land and undertakes to bear the cost of acquisition and escalation thereof, the MTDC will acquire such land through the Collector and give the same to the private investor on stipulated terms and conditions in accordance with the Govt. Rules and Regulations.

(3) No modification/alteration/deletion shall be made in the lands identified and reserved for tourism in the Town Planning in the State without prior consultation and concurrence of the Department of Tourism, Govt. of Maharashtra.

### 16 (a) State Guest Houses

There exists a considerable network of State Rest Houses / Guest Houses all over the State. Some State Guest Houses are located at beautiful locations with good tourism potential. In many remote areas, tourists do not have any accommodation to stay overnight. At the same time, it may not be feasible to create additional facilities at these locations. It is, therefore, proposed to identify State guest houses, at such places which can be converted into Tourist Resorts. This will not only boost the tourism activity in that area, but it will also generate income through the existing Rest Houses. It is proposed to constitute a High Power Committee to identify such guest houses to be handed over to the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation to convert into Tourist Resorts. The Constitution of the Committee will be as follows :—

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary          | ... Chairman         |
| 2. Secretary (Tourism)      | ... Member           |
| 3. Secretary (PWD)          | ... Member           |
| 4. Secretary (Irrigation)   | ... Member           |
| 5. Managing Director (MTDC) | ... Member           |
| 6. Dy. Secretary (Tourism)  | ... Member Secretary |

The Committee's task would be—

- (a) To identify PWD and Irrigation Rest Houses in areas of tourism potential ;
- (b) To assess how much area / part of these Rest Houses can be converted into tourist accommodation like resort, holiday home, restaurant etc.
- (c) To spell out the modality and the terms and conditions for handing over such identified areas to MTDC; and
- (d) To monitor and guide MTDC to convert these areas into tourism projects.

## 17. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TOURISM

Modern tourism is greatly dependent on infrastructural facilities. In order to promote any destination, it is necessary to have infrastructural linkages in place. Although, Maharashtra has a sound infrastructure base, it still needs to be fine tuned from the tourism point of view. Tourism infrastructure has not yet been perceived as a single package. It takes about 8-10 years for the development of a particular destination and for all necessary infrastructure to become available



there. It is necessary to bring down this duration to not more than two years. At present there is no infrastructure Department or Corporation for planning and development of infrastructure taking into account, the needs identified by the Tourism Department. Hence it is proposed that all infrastructure providing Departments (PWD, Irrigation, Power etc.) and Corporations (MSRTC, CIDCO, MMB, etc.) shall reserve a minimum of 5% of their annual budget outlay to be spent strictly on projects and development plans prepared by the Tourism Department.

## **18. PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS**

It is essential to attract investment in the tourism sector in order to upgrade infrastructure facilities as well as to market tourism destinations. Many tourist destinations all over the world have been privatized and are running successfully. This model of PPP should be suitably applied to tourist destinations in Maharashtra.

The privatization policy will help tourism in the following respects :—

- (a) It will develop the destination as a tourist centre and provide necessary amenities ;
- (b) It will help to preserve our heritage and culture which require considerable resources ;
- (c) The private investor will work to promote the destination in order to recover his investment. This will boost marketing of the destinations in Maharashtra.

## **19. MUMBAI TOURISM**

Mumbai being the financial capital of the country and the biggest business centre, it naturally attracts a large number of visitors all year. Mumbai receives about 35% of the foreign tourist arrivals in India. It is also estimated that about 70% of tourists from the South-East Asian countries regard Mumbai as a gateway city while visiting India. Maharashtra will aim to tap this potential by promoting its tourism to this captive base of visitors.

Mumbai's glamour and glitter, shopping plazas and malls, the indomitable spirit of its people and the large number of interesting places in Mumbai, make it a destination of choice. This tourism policy envisages a special focus on Mumbai to develop a Convention Centre, a Mumbai Haat, a "Bollywood" Theme Park and other attractions to make Mumbai an unlimited tourism destination.

Apart from the existing tourist attractions in Mumbai, efforts will be made to create additional tourist attractions as follows :—

- (a) The concept of "Bollywood Tourism" will be developed as this forms a great attraction for tourists coming to Mumbai.
- (b) Night Cruises will be promoted along the illuminated coastline of Mumbai, Water sport facilities by day could be another attraction.
- (c) A Mumbai Haat will be set up along the lines of the Delhi Haat to promote local, arts, crafts and cuisines.
- (d) A well equipped Convention Centre in Mumbai.
- (e) Festivals and cultural events will be organized and supported by Maharashtra Tourism.
- (f) The concept of Medical Tourism will be developed and marketed at international tourism fora.
- (g) The total star room capacity available in Mumbai is 9100 rooms which is quite inadequate. There is an acute shortage of 3 star, 4 star and budget hotels. The Govt. will encourage hotels in this category by devising a package of incentives.
- (h) "Mumbai-by the Hour" information booklets.
- (i) Shopping festivals in Mumbai.

## **20. TOURISM PROMOTION COUNCIL**

It has been proposed to form a Tourism Promotion Council, an apex body to guide supervise and monitor the development of tourism and various tourism related issues. The terms and conditions of the council will be notified separately by the Government.



The formation of the Council will be as follows :—

|                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Chief Minister                    | ... Chairman                |
| (2) Dy. Chief Minister                | ... Vice-Chairman           |
| (3) Minister (Tourism)                | ... Executive Chairman      |
| (4) Minister of State for Tourism     | ... Executive Vice-Chairman |
| (5) Minister of Finance & Planning    | ... Member                  |
| (6) Minister of Forests               | ... Member                  |
| (7) Minister of Home                  | ... Member                  |
| (8) Minister of Revenue               | ... Member                  |
| (9) Minister of Transport             | ... Member                  |
| (10) Chief Secretary                  | ... Member                  |
| (11) Secretary (Finance)              | ... Member                  |
| (12) Secretary (Revenue & Forests)    | ... Member                  |
| (13) Secretary Tourism & Culture      | ... Member Secretary        |
| (14) Commissioner, BMC                | ... Member                  |
| (15) Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA | ... Member                  |
| (16) Chief Executive Officer, MMB     | ... Member                  |
| (17) General Manager, Railways        | ... Member                  |

One representative each of the following non-Government and semi-Government organizations will also be members on the council :—

- (1) FICCI
- (2) CII
- (3) Maharashtra Economic Development Council
- (4) Airport Authority of India
- (5) Air India
- (6) Indian Airlines
- (7) Jet Airways
- (8) Sahara Airlines
- (9) Air Deccan
- (10) FHRAI
- (11) Film Producers' Association
- (12) Taxi Union
- (13) Two leading Tour Operators }
- (14) Two leading Event Managers }
- (15) Two leading Deosthan Trust }
- (16) One person from an organisation having expertise in each of the following sectors (to be nominated by government ).
  - (a) Adventure tourism
  - (b) Water transport
  - (c) Wildlife tourism
  - (d) Medical tourism
  - (e) Coastal tourism.

## 21. TOURISM PROMOTION AND MARKETING

The marketing and promotional activities for tourism in the State are being undertaken by the MTDC. In order to reiterate our commitment to tourism development and effective promotion and marketing of tourism in the State, the following steps will be taken :—

- (a) Improved Budgetary support of at least Rs.25 Crores will be ensured in the State budget of the Tourism Department for marketing and promotion with a 5% increase in the budget allocation every year during the span of this policy ; and



(b) The Department of Tourism and MTDC will be allowed to participate in a minimum of 3 important International Tourism Meets/Conventions every year on the following conditions :—

- (i) The team will not consist of more than 5 delegates;
- (ii) MTDC will not ask for any additional grant or budget for the purpose;
- (iii) The Travel Marts or Shows should be globally important events; and
- (iv) MTDC will obtain in-principle approval of the Govt. for participation in specified events at the beginning of each financial year.

(c) M.T.D.C. will identify areas of common interest with other states. The State Govt. will enter into MOUs that will emphasise the areas of co-operation between two States, thus maximizing business and promotion of the tourism sector to mutual advantage.

The Corporation will explore the possibility and viability of having MOU/Collaboration with other national/international organisations working in the tourism sector, with prior approval of the State Govt.

(d) Information Technology will be used for the purpose of tourism promotion. The Corporation web site will be further developed and enriched. This will be a dynamic web site giving all necessary information and visuals of tourism in the State. The MTDC will device and implement an online booking system for the Deccan Odyssey train as well as MTDC's resorts in the State. The online booking system can be further extended to the private sector tourism bookings. The Corporation will network all its Regional Offices and important Resorts for instant communication of information.

#### ANNEXURE "A"

#### TOURISM UNITS

Eligible units : The following tourism projects shall be included as eligible units for the purpose of incentives under the Tourism Policy, 2006.

##### (1) Hotels

Hotel projects should have facilities expected of establishments in the 1 to 5 star categories according to the guidelines for hotels of the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India, as applicable from time to time. Such hotels should also obtain category certificate from them. These units should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. A public toilet should also be provided for visitors. Size of the rooms and bathrooms, AC facilities should be as per the norms prescribed by the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India for such hotels.

##### (a) Resort

The Resort project should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. Unless it is a hill station or a beach or a location, which, in the opinion of the Tourism Project Approval Group (TAG), does not require air conditioning, at least 35% of the rooms should be air conditioned. The bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 3.5 sq.mtrs. It should have restaurant / dining hall with a seating area of minimum 40 sq.mtrs. (excluding kitchen and storage). It should have a telephone with STD facility. The plot on which resort is located should admeasure at least 10000 sq.mtrs. It should have, on its plot, a minimum open space (unbuilt area) of 6000 sq.mtrs. It should have at least 4 of the following facilities :—

- (i) Indoor games (e.g. Table – Tennis, Squash, Billiards, Bowling Alley, etc.). with a minimum built area of 25 sq.mtrs.
- (ii) Conference Room (Minimum Carpet area of 30 sq.mtrs.)
- (iii) Swimming pool
- (iv) Tennis or Badminton Court or Golf or other outdoor games area.
- (v) A Health Club (minimum built-up area of 20 sq.mtrs.)
- (vi) A lounge ( admeasuring at least 35 sq.mtrs.)



### (b) Health Farm

The Health Farm should be located in an area, which is free from pollution and noise, and have a generally salubrious and health-promoting environment. There should be at least 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. It should have at least six of the following facilities :—

- (i) Health Club
- (ii) Gymnasium
- (iii) Yoga/Meditation Area
- (iv) Outdoor Exercise Areas
- (v) Indoor Games
- (vi) Outdoor Games
- (vii) Swimming Pool
- (viii) Classroom
- (ix) Jogging Tracks
- (x) Horse Riding facility

It should include a farm to grow fruits, vegetables, herbs, and grains (admeasuring at least 500 sq.mtrs.) It should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5000 sq.mtrs. It should have medical, paramedical personnel, alternative system of Medicine, Health Specialist, Diet Specialist, and such other full time staff of at least two persons.

### (2) Motels and Wayside Amenities

The Motel Project should be located on a National Highway, State Highway or Main District Road (MDR) or within a distance of 1.5 kms., 1 km. or 1/2 km. respectively from such highways/MDR. It should have at least 10 lettable rooms and all the lettable rooms should have attached bathrooms. The plot on which the motel is located should admeasure a minimum of 1500 sq.mtrs. It should have restaurant/dinning hall with sitting area of minimum 30 sq.mtrs. (excluding kitchen, storage). The double rooms and single room should have minimum carpet areas of 12 sq.mtrs. and 10 sq.mtrs. respectively. The bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 3 sq.mtrs. It should have telephone with STD facility. It should have public toilet and first aid centre. It should have car parking area @ 5 sq.mtrs. per room. The rooms should have adequate furniture, fixtures and linen. The ownership/lease of land and land use should be in order.

Wayside amenities will be a common facilities centre on the National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads or within a short distance from such roads. They should ideally have—(a) Food Plaza; (b) Public Convenience; (c) ATM/Banking; (d) Emergency/Medical Facilities; (e) Communication Centre; (f) Petrol Filling Station and Auto Services. For wayside amenities to be eligible for these incentives, they must have (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) among the facilities mentioned above.

### (3) Apartment Hotel

Apartment Hotel projects should have a minimum of 12 lettable apartments. An individual apartment should have a minimum of two rooms and a kitchenette. The carpet area of an apartment should not be less than 30 sq.mtrs. Each apartment should have at least one bathroom attached to the bedroom. There should be a telephone facility in each apartment. At least 50% of the apartments should have air-conditioned bedrooms. It should have at least two of the following four facilities :

- (a) Indoor Games
- (b) Swimming Pool
- (c) Tennis, Badminton or such other Outdoor Games
- (d) A Health Club

It should have adequate apartment cleaning and housekeeping facilities. There should be 24 hour running cold and hot water supply to all apartments. There should be a parking facility of 5 sq.mtrs. per apartment. The centralized kitchen, pantry, restaurant, shopping arcade, lounge, refrigeration, linen, storage housekeeping and such other areas should admeasure at least 100 sq.mtrs. of carpet area. The kitchenette should be equipped with kitchenware, cooking gas and dinnerware to meet the needs of at least three inmates simultaneously. All apartments should have a T.V. set.



#### (4) Water Sports

Water sports projects should be set up at a beach or, lakeside or, riverside along with a pontoon/jetty. It should offer at least two water sport facilities. Parasailing, water-scooters, hovercraft and water-skiing are examples of such facilities. In addition to investment in boat and outboard motor, it should make an investment of at least Rs.5 lakhs in water sports equipment. It should have adequate changing rooms, showers, lockers, separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents. It should have a restaurant. It should have trained staff for implementation of safety norms prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra.

#### (5) Arts & Crafts Village

The Art and Crafts village project will consist of a minimum of one acre land with facilities like space to work for at least 10 artisans to display different crafts, an exhibition area of not less than 1000 sq.ft. a multipurpose hall for folk shows, performing arts and film screening etc. A restaurant and toilet blocks should also be provided.

#### (6) Golf Course

A Golf Course Project should have a minimum of 9 holes. The land area should not be less than 10 Hectares. The design and drainage should be so worked out that there is no water logging. There should be a reliable system for adequate water supply. It should have a satisfactory club house. It should offer clear access to tourists who are not its members to play golf and the charges in this regard should be transparent and consistent. Adequate parking for at least 25 vehicles and public toilet facility should also be available.

#### (7) Camping and Tent Facilities

Camping and tent facilities should have clear ground admeasuring at least 1000 sq.mtrs. It should have tented accommodation capacity for at least 20 persons. There should be a minimum of 10 tents. The gross carpet area of tents should admeasure at least 200 sq.mtrs. All the tents should have attached toilets. The tents should be put on a platform raised to a minimum of 2.5 feet above the ground. The tent site should have adequate security. The site should have eco-friendly structures admeasuring at least 200 sq.mtrs. for such purposes as food, recreation, relaxation and lockers. It should have adequate electricity, water supply, sewerage disposal and drainage facility.

#### (8) Amusement Park

An Amusement Park should have at least 8 amusement rides. There should be a minimum investment of Rs.50 lakhs in amusement rides/aids. This pertains to the cost of equipment alone. It should have a minimum area of 20000 sq.mtrs.

#### (9) Water Park

A Water Park project should have an area of 5 acres and minimum of five water sites. It should have the capacity to handle at least 100 slides simultaneously. It should have trained supervisors for implementation of safety norms. It should have restaurants and adequate changing rooms, lockers, showers and separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents.

#### (10) Ropeway

The Ropeway should be mechanized and motor driven. The horizontal length may be about 500 meters but it can be slightly less if the location demands so. It should be comfortable for the passengers and free from noise. It should have capacity to carry minimum 200 passengers per hour. The cabins should leave at brief intervals so that transportation is continuous and waiting time is minimum. It should have thyristar control of main drive motor or comparable device to ensure smooth acceleration and deceleration. It should have an emergency brake in addition to the normal brakes. The cabins should be sturdy and aesthetic. It should have full capacity generator set to drive the ropeway in case of power failure. The facilities should be created in compliance with the provisions of the Ropeway Act.

#### (11) Heritage Hotel

A Heritage hotel should be a palace, a haveli, a darbargrih of any building, built in a traditional style, prior to 1950. The façade, architectural features and general construction should have the distinctive qualities, ambience, and décor consistent with a traditional lifestyle. It should



have minimum 10 lettable rooms. The facilities and the features along with the services should be as per the guidelines of the Department of Tourism, Government of India as applicable from time to time.

#### (12) Convention Centre

A Convention Centre should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5000 sq.mtrs. It should have capacity to seat at least 750 persons. The capacity should be so organised that it is possible for at least 5 separate conference events to run simultaneously. The conference/convention units should have adequate acoustic facility. At least 75% of the convention centre's capacity should be air-conditioned. It should have a vehicle parking facility of at least 2 sq.mtrs. per seat. All conference/convention areas should be equipped with modern public address system, slide projection, video screening and such other facilities. It should possess its own equipments. It should have a restaurant, cafeteria of adequately covered and comfortable area to cater to at least 500 persons simultaneously. The area excluding kitchen, should admeasure at least 500 sq.mtrs. It should have STD telephones, first aid centre, Fax and e-mail and photocopying facilities. The quantum of such facilities should be consistent with the size of the complex.

#### (13) Caravan Tourism

It may be motorized/vehicle-based. It should have capacity to handle simultaneously at least 30 participants, if it is operated with the aid of motorized vehicles. It should operate at least three months in a year. It should have operated for at least three months before seeking the approval of the State Tourism Committee.

#### (14) Adventure Tourism Projects

An adventure tourism project should provide required equipments with trained staff to maintain and run the activity. The requisite permissions from local authorities as well as permission/provision from safety angle must to be obtained/made. Minimum facilities like restaurant (wherever required), drinking water supply, staying arrangements (wherever required), toilet etc. should be provided.

#### (15) Other Projects

Other projects not falling into any of the above categories, will be considered subject to being approved by the High Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Secretary (Tourism), Govt. of Maharashtra.

### ANNEXURE "B" CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS

| Sr.No<br>(1) | Zone A<br>(2)   | Zone B<br>(3)  | Zone C<br>(4)   |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 1.           | Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban District, Navi Mumbai, Thane and Pune Municipal Corporation and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation areas. | All Municipal Corporations (except areas in Zone A) and A Class Municipalities', areas | All districts of Maharashtra except areas in Zone A and B |

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

(Bhushan Gagrani)  
Secretary (Tourism)

To

1. The Secretary to Governor
2. The Secretary to Chief Minister
3. The Secretary to Dy. Chief Minister
4. The Private Secretary to Minister (Finance)



5. The Private Secretary to Minister (Industries)
6. The Private Secretary to Minister (Tourism)
7. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Energy)
8. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Industries)
9. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Finance)
10. The Private Secretary to State Minister (Tourism)
11. The Chief Secretary
12. All Additional The Secretaries/Principal Secretaries in Mantralaya
13. All Divisional Commissioners
14. All Collectors
15. All Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad.
16. Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Mumbai
17. Managing Director, State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra, Mumbai
18. Managing Director, MTDC Ltd., Mumbai
19. Managing Director, MSFC Ltd., Mumbai
20. The Chief Executive Officer, MIDC Ltd., Mumbai
21. All Other Dep'ts. of Mantralaya
22. The Accountant General, Maharashtra-I, Mumbai
23. The Accountant General, Maharashtra-II, Nagpur
24. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Mumbai
25. The Resident audit Officer, Mumbai
26. The Director General of Information and Public Relation, Mumbai with a request to issue suitable Press Note and arrange for giving wide publicity to the resolution.
27. Commissioner, Industries, Mumbai
28. The Secretary (Tourism), Deptt. of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.
29. Hotel & Restaurant Association (Western India), Mumbai
30. Regional Director, Bharat Sarkar Tourist Office, Mumbai
31. All Deptts. of Mantralaya
32. Travel Agents of India, Mumbai
33. Tour and Transport Operators Association of India, Mumbai
34. Indian Association of amusement Park and Industries, Mumbai
35. All Public Sector Undertakings, Government of Maharashtra